

Arthur Miall

18 Bowrie St. E.C.

THE

# Nonconformist.

[THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.]

VOL. XXVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1146.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1867.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 6d.  
STAMPED... 8d.

## YOUNG MEN'S COMMITTEE, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SOCIETY FOR THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM STATE-PATRONAGE AND CONTROL.

The Committee have pleasure in announcing the following arrangements for a second SERIES of CONFERENCES in the metropolis.

On FRIDAY EVENING, the 8th November, in the LECTURE-HALL of the METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE. The Rev. O. H. SPURGEON has promised to preside. The Rev. J. G. Rogers, of Clapham, will deliver an introductory address on "The State-Church Question and the Duty of Young Men in Relation to it"; and the Rev. F. Trevellick and J. Templeton, Esq., F.R.G.S., will also take part in the proceedings.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14th, in the LECTURE-HALL of WESTMINSTER CHAPEL. HENRY BIGWOOD, Esq., will preside. Edward Miall, Esq., will deliver an introductory address; and the Rev. Samuel Martin and J. Templeton, Esq., will take part in the proceedings.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19th, in the LECTURE-HALL of UNION CHAPEL, ISLINGTON. SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., will preside, and the Rev. J. Edmond, D.D., will deliver the introductory address.

Each Conference will commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.  
JOHN TEMPLETON, Chairman.  
2, Serjeants'-Inn, Fleet-street, E.C.

## CLOSING PUBLIC-HOUSES on SUNDAY.

The People of Liverpool who are friendly to this Cause are invited to meet JOHN ABEL SMITH, Esq., M.P., and the Rev. JOHN GARRETT, D.D., in St. George's Hall, on Monday evening, 11th November next, at Seven o'clock p.m.; when the provisions of the Amended Bill, which is to be introduced into Parliament early next session, will be fully explained. Information as to the issue of tickets, and other details, will be given in subsequent notices.—Communications may be addressed to the care of Mr. RICHARD ROBSON, 3, Hackin's Hay, Liverpool. (Signed)

ROBERTSON GLADSTONE, J.P. JOHN TORR, J.P.  
CHRISTOPHER BURNELL. JOHN J. STITT, J.P.  
WM. CROSFIELD, JUN. J. A. TOWN, J.P.  
EDWARD LAWRENCE, J.P. EDWARD WHITLEY.  
THOMAS MATTHEW. D. T. WOODWARD.

**FONTAINEBLEAU.**—An ENGLISH SERVICE is conducted by the Rev. G. F. NEWMAN every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, in the French Protestant Church of the town at Three o'clock.

**A LADY**, aged Thirty, thoroughly domesticated, wishes to meet with a cheerful HOME for a time, in a kindly Dissenting family, where her services in any light employment would be considered an equivalent.  
L. L., Post Office, Godshill, Isle of Wight.

**A MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN** desires active confidential employment in Chambers, House of Business, Warehouse, or Manufactory; has for some years had the entire charge of an extensive Manufacturing Business and Premises in London. Good references as to integrity, respectability, &c., and security if required. No objection to the country.

Apply, by letter, to Mr. William, care of H. Woodward, Esq., 142, St. Paul's-road, Camden-square, N.W.

**TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,** a YOUNG MAN of active, steady, and obliging habits, as COUNTERMAN; also a respectable and intelligent YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.

Apply to T. G. Goward, jun., Grocer and Italian Warehouseman, Market Harborough.

**BOARD and RESIDENCE in CLIFTON.**—A Private Family, residing close to the Downs, having a larger house than they require, wish to meet with a YOUNG LADY or a YOUTH to reside with them. References given and required.

Address, E. M. W., Box 835, Post-office, Bristol.

**GUILDFORD, SURREY**—1½ miles from the town—TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, for Two or Three years, a DETACHED RESIDENCE, containing Ten good Rooms and Domestic Offices, Coach-house, Three-stall Stable, Gardener's Cottage, and Farm Buildings, extensive Pleasure-grounds, Park-like Meadow Land, nearly thirteen acres.

Adjoining the Residence is a pretty little Chapel, which is open on Sunday Evenings for Public Worship. To a careful Tenant, who would permit the Services to be continued and take an interest therein, it would be let at a very moderate rent.

Address, Mr. Lippold, 135, Westminster-bridge-road.

**CONFIDENTIAL NEGOTIATIONS** and the Settlement of Fire Losses undertaken by the undersigned on behalf of Insurance Companies.

**ACCOUNTS AUDITED** or investigated on behalf of Shareholders.

Every description of insurance business transacted by MORELL THEOBALD.

(20 years with the Union, 1714.)

County Chambers, 14, Cornhill, and 78, Lombard-street.

**MR. COOKE BAINES,**  
RAILWAY COMPENSATION VALUER, &c.  
No. 106, Cheapside, E.C.

Having the Plans and Books of Reference of the various Metropolitan Railways and other Public Works, Mr. Baines will be happy to supply on application every information respecting them.

PROPERTY SURVEYED AND VALUED.

Money obtained to any amount on Freehold or Leasehold Securities.

## TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD MASTER: REV. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.  
SECOND MASTER: EDWARD STEANE JACKSON, Esq., M.A.

TERMS:

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 50 guineas.  
For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 60 guineas.  
The New Buildings are now completed.

## SPRING-HILL COLLEGE, MOSELEY, BIRMINGHAM.

The Rev. T. R. BARKER, Professor of Exegetical Theology and Classics; the Rev. G. B. BUBIER, Professor of Dogmatic Theology and Philosophy; the Rev. H. GOWARD, M.A., LL.B., Professor of Mathematics and General Literature.

Candidates for the Ministry desirous of entering on the foundation or otherwise after the Christmas recess are requested to make application not later than December 7, 1867. The regulations of the Board respecting the admission of ministerial or lay students can be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary,

SAMUEL PEARSON, M.A.,  
50, Bristol-road, Birmingham.

## HURST COURT, ORE, HASTINGS.

Dr. MARTIN REED receives Pupils from Six to Eighteen years of age. The course of study is adapted to the requirements and capabilities of the individual pupil, embracing all the subjects of a thoroughly liberal education. Hurst Court is a spacious mansion built expressly for a school, with private bedrooms, bath-rooms, play-rooms, gymnasium, and the convenience of a first-class establishment. The site, at an elevation of 400 feet above the sea, was carefully selected, with the approbation of eminent physicians, as especially favourable to physical development.

**SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHY.**—Phonography is taught in Class, at 7s. 6d.; or Private Instruction given, personally or by post, for £1 1s. the Perfect Course of Lessons.  
London: 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

## IRON CHURCHES, CHAPELS, and SCHOOLS; COTTAGES, STABLES, and PORTABLE HOUSES in Wood and Iron.

S. DYER, 99, EUSTON-ROAD, LONDON.

Successor in this business to R. Richardson. Established 1830.

## STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house.

Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "The Companies' Act, 1862," kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

**CARTES DE VISITE, 8 for 1s. 8d.;** 15, 2s. 8d. Send Carte and stamps, and first-class copies, with original, will be promptly returned, post free.

Carte enlarged to cabinet size, 1 copy, 2s. 6d.; 6, 6s.  
R. DENNIS and Co., Photographer, Jenner-street, Coventry.

Just published,

**CARTE of Rev. J. W. BOULDING.** Also Portraits of Revs. Newman Hall, Dr. Raleigh, C. H. Spurgeon, W. Brock, S. Martin, W. Landels, Henry Allon. Also Cartes of Gladstone, Russell, Stuart Mill, Bright, Seales, Samuel Morley, Edward Miall, Tennyson, Dickens, Carlyle, and Longfellow. 1s. each, free for 13 stamps. Scraps in endless variety. Portraits taken daily. FRED. JONES, 146, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

**W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT** SEWING MACHINES. The celebrated No. 2 Machine, unequalled for general work, £10. The new Domestic Machines, complete (Lock-stitch), £5 5s., £3 6s., and £3. Catalogues free. W. F. Thomas and Co., 1 and 2, Cheapside, and Regent Circus, Oxford-street, London.

**DRESSMAKING.—LADIES' MORNING and EVENING DRESSES** of every description made and trimmed in the latest fashion.

WEDDING DRESSES to order.

MANTLES, JACKETS, and CLOAKS in the newest style.

COMPLIMENTARY and FAMILY MOURNING on the shortest notice.

Miss LAKE having assistants of first-class talent, is prepared to execute orders from all parts of London and suburbs, punctually, on the shortest possible notice. Terms moderate. Orders by post promptly attended to.  
12, Spenser-road, Stoke Newington-green, N.

**FRENCH MERINOS**, in all the brilliant colours, at 2s. per yard, double width, not to be equalled by any house. Popeline-de-Roubaix, made of soft wool and very fine, also at 2s. the yard. Superior plain and China Wincey Serges at 1s. 9d., 12s. 9d., and 10s. 9d. the full dress. The universally depressed state of trade has made sad havoc among manufacturers. The prices of goods generally are wonderfully reduced. Ladies send for patterns.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster-bridge-road, S.

**PATENT KID GLOVES.—WHEELER and CO.'S** own make, celebrated for half a century for Elegance, Fit, Finish, Strength, and Durability. The Ladies' Gloves are delicately perfumed. All Colours in stock. Ladies', 4s. 6d.; Gentlemen's, 4s. 8d.; post-free two extra stamps. A beautiful assortment of Glove Boxes suitable for presents. WHEELER and CO., 210, Regent-street, W., and 25, Poultry, E.C. Ladies' Paris Kid Gloves, 2s. 6d.; with two buttons, 2s. 9d.; Gentlemen's, 3s.

## LURLEY; or, the BRIDAL of BELMONT.

Mr. John Millard will read Præd's charming Poem, "A Legend of the Rhine," daily at Four and Nine, at the POLYTECHNIC. The Reading will be illustrated with New and Beautiful Scenery, executed by Mr. John O'Connor; also with most striking Ghost and Spectroscopic Effects (J. H. Pepper and Henry Dircks, joint inventors). The Music by Mr. Frewin and party, Herr Schalkenbach and Miss Reeves. The whole combining Poetry, Painting, and Music. Professor Pepper's LECTURES on the PARIS EXHIBITION, introducing Machine-made Jewellery, by E. Streeter, of Conduit-street, Bond-street, daily at Three and Eight.

## BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
(Established 1847.)

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament)

DIRECTORS.

JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.

R. J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Benham, Augustus, Esq.

Bannell, Peter, Esq.

Burge, George W., Esq.

Burton, John R., Esq.

Gardiner, B. Webb, Esq.

Groser, William, Esq.

Lewis, George C., Esq.

Pratt, Daniel, Esq.

Runtz, John, Esq.

Sanders, Joseph, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Watson and Sons.

PHYSICIAN—E. Headlam Greenhow, M.D.

SURGEON—John Mann, Esq.

ACTUARY & ACCOUNTANT—Josiah Martin, Esq., F.I.A.

**NEW FEATURES.**—By the introduction of New Features, Life Assurance in this Office is popularised to meet the wants of all classes.

**ECONOMY.**—No Proprietors or Shareholders monopolise or share in the profits.

**PROFITS.**—All belong to the Members. Distributed every third year.

**DOUBTFUL LIVES** accepted on a plan equitable and easy to the proposer, safe to the Company.

Prospectuses, copies of the Triennial Report, 1866, and all useful information, may be obtained on application to  
ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

## ENTRANTS IN 1867 PARTICIPATE IN FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Mutual Assurance without Mutual Liability.—Profits applied so as to make Policies Payable in Lifetime, and so as to raise Second-class Lives after a defined period to First-class Rates.

## BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

4, QUEEN-STREET-PLACE, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

George Thomas Dale, Esq., Bayswater.

Edmund Dunn, Esq., Croydon.

William Gover, Esq., Blackheath.

William Sutton Gover, Esq., 4, Queen-street-place.

John Middleton Hare, Esq., Forest-hill.

Fountain John Hartley, Esq., Dalston.

John Smither, Esq., Waldoe-square.

Joseph Warnington, Esq., Lee-grove, Blackheath.

MANAGING DIRECTOR AND ACTUARY.

William Sutton Gover, Esq., F.R.S., F.I.A.

AUDITORS.

Mr. Deputy Obbard, Blackheath.

Charles Brown, Esq., Waddon.

William George Lemon, Esq., Blackheath.

BANKERS.

The London and Westminster Bank.

PHYSICIAN.

William Munk, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. (Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London), 40, Finsbury-square.

SURGEON.

Thomas Carr Jackson, Esq. (Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital), King's-cross, 3, Weymouth-street, Portland-place.

**CAPITAL FUND, A QUARTER OF A MILLION.**  
Accumulated Fund exceeds, £135,000.

New Business reported in 1867: 2,545 Policies, assuring £501,175.

No. Amount.  
Policies in force - - 11,637 - £1,980,358

**COALS.**—Best Coals only.—GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 28s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.—13, Cornhill; Purfleet-wharf, Earlstreet, Blackfriars; Eaton-wharf, Pimlico (office next to the Grosvenor Hotel); Sunderland-wharf, Peckham; and Durham-wharf, Wandsworth; also at Brighton at local prices.


CAUTION.—G. J. C. and Co., employ no Agents elsewhere, entitled to use their name.

## COALS.—By Screw Steamers and Railway.—LEA and CO.

Hetton, South Hetton, Haswell, or Great Northern, the best House Coal, direct by screw steamers, to the Great Northern Railway, 27s. per ton; Wall's-end Second, 26s.; best Wigan, 25s.; Silkestone, 24s.; Wharfedale, 24s.; new Claycross, 24s. and 21s.; Best Derby, 21s.; Kitchen Coal, 20s.; Cobbles, 19s.; Nuts, 17s.; best small, 13s.; Tansley, 12s.; Coke, 16s. per chaldron. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. Depot, Kingland, N.E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingston Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross, and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basin. No Agents.

NEWSPAPER



BY ROYAL  COMMAND.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**  
CELEBRATED  
**STEEL PENS.**

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

**BLAKE & CO.,**  
COVENTRY,  
MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED  
**HEATING APPARATUS.**  
FOR PRICE, SEND LENGTH, WIDTH, AND HEIGHT  
OF BUILDING.

**CHARLES PIZZALA,**  
CARVER, GILDER, AND LOOKING-GLASS  
MANUFACTURER,  
19, Hatton-garden, Holborn, E.C.

GILT CHIMNEY AND CONSOLE GLASSES.  
GILT CONSOLE TABLES AND CABINETS.  
GILT WINDSOR CORNICES AND GIRANDOLES.  
PICTURE AND OIL PAINTING FRAMES IN EVERY  
STYLE, &c., &c.

REGULING IN THE BEST MANNER AT LOWEST  
PRICES.  
ESTIMATES FORWARDED BY POST.

**SILKS! SILKS!!! SILKS!!!**  
(Patterns post free.)

**JAMES SPENCE AND CO.,**  
75, 77, and 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,  
Respectfully announce their NEW AUTUMN STOCK ready  
for inspection.  
The following are specially noted, viz.:—  
30 inches wide Black Glazed Silk, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and  
2s. 11d. per yard.  
34 inches wide Black Glazed Silk, 2s. 11d., 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d., and  
3s. 9d. per yard, upwards.  
A large lot of Black Brocade Silks, 30 inches wide, 2s. 11d. per  
yard; usual price 3s. 6d.  
A large parcel of Satin Stripes, both sides alike, in all the new  
colours, 30 inches wide, £1 10s. the dress.

**MANTLES, JACKETS, AND SHAWLS.**  
New Black Cloth Jackets for Autumn wear, from 14s. 9d.  
to 60s.  
Velvet Jackets in all colours.  
Osborne Shaped Waterproof Mantles, in all the new shades,  
from 10s. 9d.  
The New "Costume" Waterproof, trimmed with Braid,  
from 31s.  
Silk Velvet Jackets, richly trimmed, from 42s.  
Real Sealskin Jackets, from 44 guineas to 10 guineas.

Made-up Dresses in all the Latest Designs.  
Hempy, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Lace, Haberdashery,  
Fancy, &c.  
Family and Complimentary Mourning.

**JAMES SPENCE AND CO.**  
Silk Mercers, Drapers, &c., 75, 77, & 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**BEDSTEADS, BEDDING,  
AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE.**  
An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with prices of 1,000  
articles of BEDROOM FURNITURE, sent (free by post) on  
application to FILMER and SONS, Upholsterers, 21, 22, and  
23, Berners-street, London, W., and 34, and 35, Charles-street,  
Oxford-street, W.

USE ONLY THE  
**GLENFIELD**  
STARCH.

**PALMER and CO.'S**  
VICTORIA  
SNUFFLESS DIP CANDLES.

Sold Retail by all Oilmen and Candle Dealers, and Whole-  
sale by PALMER and CO., Victoria Works, Green-street,  
Bethnal-green, London, N.E.

**SELF-FITTING CANDLES**  
of all sizes and in  
VARIOUS QUALITIES,  
From 1s. per lb. upwards.  
MAY NOW BE HAD EVERYWHERE.  
Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler (J. C. and J.  
FIELD'S Patent).  
They are soft, clean, and economical, fitting all Candlesticks  
without either paper or scraping, and burning to the end.

**CLEAR COMPLEXIONS**  
for all who use the "United Service" Soap Tablet, which  
also imparts a delicious fragrance.  
MANUFACTURED BY  
J. C. & J. FIELD, Patentees of the Self-fitting Candles.  
Sold by Chemists, Oil and Italian Warehousemen, and Others.  
\* Use no other. See name on each tablet.

**ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.**

CURE YOURSELF BY THE  
PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CURATIVE  
AND ELECTRIC BELT.  
Sufferers from Nervous Debility, Painful Dreams, Indiges-  
tion, Weakness, &c., CAN NOW CURE THEMSELVES by  
the only "Guaranteed Remedy" in Europe, protected by  
Her Majesty's Great Seal Free for One Stamp, by H.  
JAMES, Esq., Medical Electrician (To the London Hospitals),  
Percy House, Bedford-square, London.  
N.B.—Medicine and Fees entirely superseded. (References  
to the leading Physicians of the day.)

**EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.**  
PARIS, 1867.

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR  
CONFERRED UPON  
THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE  
**GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINES.**  
THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE,  
ABOVE ALL MEDALS.

Nearly 200,000 of these unparalleled Machines now in use in all parts of the world. Every Machine guaranteed  
Instruction gratis. Illustrated Prospectus and samples of work gratis and post free.

**GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,**  
150, Regent-street, London, W.; 59, Bold-street, Liverpool.

These Machines, and the work done upon them, have never failed to receive the first premium over all competitors  
wherever exhibited.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES  
AT  
**DEANE'S.**

**DEANE'S**—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style  
and finish.  
**DEANE'S**—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manu-  
facture, strongly plated.  
**DEANE'S**—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur  
Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.  
**DEANE'S**—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of  
Tin Dish Covers in sets, 12s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.  
**DEANE'S**—Paper Mache Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new  
and elegant patterns constantly introduced.  
**DEANE'S**—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysell's  
and other patent improvements.  
**DEANE'S**—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and  
Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.  
**DEANE'S**—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and  
handsome assortment.  
**DEANE'S**—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in  
Glass and Bronze—three-light glass from 63s.

**DEANE'S**—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms  
fitted complete.  
**DEANE'S**—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and ap-  
proved patterns.  
**DEANE'S**—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of  
superior quality.  
**DEANE'S**—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitch-  
eners, Ranges, &c.  
**DEANE'S**—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of pat-  
terns French and English.  
**DEANE'S**—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culi-  
nary Utensils.  
**DEANE'S**—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made  
strong, and as serviceable.  
**DEANE'S**—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden  
Rollers, Wire-work, &c.  
**DEANE'S**—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clothing, manu-  
factured on the premises, of the best material.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WITH PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

**DEANE & CO. (46, King William Street), LONDON BRIDGE.**

BREAKFAST.  
**EPPS'S COCOA.**  
INVIGORATING AND GRATEFUL.

ALMOND FLAVOUR.  
**PRESTON'S**  
ESSENCE OF BITTER ALMONDS,  
FREE FROM PRUSSIC ACID.  
This delicious Essence is the only kind that may be safely  
used for flavouring Custards, Blancmanges, &c., and all kinds  
of Pastry.  
Sold Retail by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in bottles 6d., 1s.,  
and 1s. 6d. each. Wholesale,  
**PRESTON and SONS,**  
88, Leadenhall-street, E.C. \* Observe the Trade Mark.

**SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'**  
**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**  
This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs  
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."  
Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imita-  
tions, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Name are on  
Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

**ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE**  
\* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietor,  
Worcester; Messrs. CROWE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay  
and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen  
universally.

**BRANDY, BRANDY, PURE BRANDY,**  
DIRECT FROM CHARENTE,  
A certain Cure for Cholera, Spasmodic Symptoms and Interna  
Complaints, when unadulterated. But how seldom to be  
met with in its pure state, unless from the  
direct importers,  
**C. DEVEREUX and CO.,**  
25, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, London,  
at 36s., and for "premiere qualité" 40s. per dozen, either  
Pale or Brown. Bottles and case included.  
Forwarded same day against Post Office Order or remittance.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.**  
DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.  
This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY gained the Dublin  
Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very  
wholesome.  
Sold in bottles 3s. 8d. each, at the retail houses in Lon-  
don; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or  
wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.  
Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kin-  
ahan's LL Whisky."

**TONIC BITTERS.**  
Unrivalled Stomachic Stimulant, Palatable and Whole-  
some, is  
**WATERS' QUININE WINE.**  
Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, Confectioners, &c., at 30s. a-dozen.  
Manufactured by WATERS and WILLIAMS, 2, Martin's-lane,  
Cannon-street, London.

**BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S**  
TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for impart-  
ing richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as  
being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s.  
Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best ex-  
tant, Black or Brown, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold  
by Hairdressers. Wholesale, R. HOVENDEN and SONS  
No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 98 and 99, City-  
road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers  
goods.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**  
The best remedy FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,  
HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGES-  
TION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions  
especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS  
**DINNEFORD and CO.,**  
172, New Bond-street, London, and of all Chemists.

If you wish to be well, and keep well, take  
**BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.**  
Sold in bottles, with directions, 2s., 4s., and 6s. each, by all  
Chemists, and by the Manufacturer,  
**I. L. BRAGG,**  
2, Wigmore street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

**KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.**  
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ASTHMA.  
Sold by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.  
per Box.

**KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.**  
THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS and COLDS.  
Sold by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.  
per Box.

**KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.**  
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUS DISORDERS.  
Sold by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.  
per Box.

**RUPTURES.**  
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.  
**WHITES' MOCMAIN PATENT**  
LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the  
body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and  
advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom  
from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with  
equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day;  
4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest  
inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from  
observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified  
approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all  
those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot  
so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other  
apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest  
satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—**William**  
**Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S.,** Professor of Surgery in King's College,  
Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; **C. G. Guthrie, Esq.,**  
Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; **W.**  
**Bowman, Esq., F.R.S.,** Assistant-Surgeon to King's College  
Hospital; **T. Callaway, Esq.,** Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's  
Hospital; **W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S.,** Surgeon to the Marylebone  
Hospital; **T. Blizard Curliug, Esq., F.R.S.,** Surgeon to the  
Metropolitan Police Force; **Aston Key, Esq.,** Surgeon to Prince  
Albert; **Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.;** **James Luke, Esq.,** Sur-  
geon to the London Truss Society; **Erasmus Wilson, Esq.,**  
**F.R.S.;** and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss  
which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending  
the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the  
Manufacturer.

**Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.**  
Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.  
Postage, 1s.  
Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage  
1s. 8d.  
Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage 1s. 10d.  
Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post  
Office, Piccadilly.

**NEW PATENT**  
**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.**  
The material of which these are made is recommended  
by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and  
the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support  
in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VAR-  
ICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture,  
and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking  
Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.  
**John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London**



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1146.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1867.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 5d.  
STAMPED..... 6d.

## CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Mr. W. M. Thompson and his Bradford Constituents .....	889
New Aspect of the State-Church Question .....	Postscript .....	889
Church Question .....	LEADING ARTICLES:	
Eccelesiastical Notes .....	Summary .....	890
The Liberation Society .....	The Emperor, the Papacy, and the Revolution .....	890
Lectures on the Irish Church .....	Register! Register! .....	891
Church .....	"This Great and Wide Sea" .....	892
The Pan-Anglican Synod .....	Foreign and Colonial Educational Conference at Halifax .....	893
The Bishop of Gloucester on Dissent .....	The United Kingdom Alliance .....	895
Regent's Park College .....	Court, Official, and Personal News .....	896
Religious Intelligence .....	Literature .....	897
CORRESPONDENCE:	Miscellaneous .....	899
Mr. Henry Richard and the Representation of Merthyr .....		
The Late Congregational Union Meeting .....		
Public Affairs in France No. I. ....		
Continental Railways .....		
M. P.'s on Public Affairs .....		

## Eccelesiastical Affairs.

### NEW ASPECT OF THE STATE-CHURCH QUESTION.

THE question as to the relation in which the law of the land shall in future stand towards religious institutions is rapidly entering upon another phase. All parties are beginning to recognise the fact that it cannot much longer continue in its present shape. On the one hand, the sacerdotalists of the Establishment, chafing under the restrictions imposed upon them by State authority, are practically asserting an ecclesiastical and spiritual freedom incompatible with their theoretical position—on the other, the educated laity of the Church of England are intent upon broadening the basis upon which the institution rests, and converting the National Church into a mere organ for discussing the truths of revelation, and for conducting, under State sanctions, the public worship of the people. The contest between priestly independence and laical scepticism grows more intense every day. Our readers will bear us witness that more than once we have intimated our expectation that the controversy would have to pass through this phase. We clearly foresaw that earnestness of religious faith and progressive intellectual expansion could not long co-exist within the narrow lines of the present Church Establishment. Each is struggling hard to get and keep possession of the vast machinery which has come down to us from former ages—neither seems to perceive that it is essentially ill-adapted to the ends either of the one or of the other—both, we trust, will become enlightened by the contest, and will finally be compelled to admit that the intervention of civil law for the regulation of religious affairs must needs place spiritual and intellectual claims under factitious disadvantages.

There are certain elements of the problem which both the sacerdotalists and the intellectualists are apt to underrate. One of these elements is the immense volume of religious sentiment in England which has taken form almost irrespectively of the Establishment, as such. It exists, indeed, both in the Church and out of it. Its principal characteristic is individualism—a personal life drawn from a personal appropriation of certain truths deemed to carry with them Divine authority. The great bulk of what deserves the name of religion in this country is of this character. It may or it may not be associated with a decided preference for this or the other ecclesiastical system; but be this as it may, it will not surrender its individuality of conviction to either priest or philosopher. It is more tenacious of its own rights than of any Church system whatever. So long as it can contrive to hold its own, it cares but too little about the anomalies or even the scandals that affect

public religious institutions. But as, on the one hand, it will not tolerate an authoritative and meddling priesthood, so, on the other, it will not submit with patience to any legal disturbance of its grounds of faith. This religious sentiment will be the ultimate arbiter of the fate of the Establishment. As the contest between the priestly and the intellectual power grows more intense, it will pass, it is passing, from a latent into an active form. Rather than allow the machinery and appliances of the National Church to fall into the hands of a dominating sacerdotal hierarchy, or to come under the supreme control of a merely intellectual and political order of public teachers, it will insist on the abandonment of the old system altogether, and compel the State to withdraw its hand from what it can no longer regulate in accordance with what is assumed to be the genius of Christianity. When law comes in contact, under whatever pretext, with the prevailing religious sentiment of the nation, law will be warned off the field, and will have to obey.

But there is another element which neither of the striving parties have taken into full consideration—we allude to the views, the temper, and the newly acquired political power of the working classes. Hitherto, being generally unfranchised, they have treated the question with supreme indifference. From this indifference they would not, perhaps, have been aroused by any discussion of the abstract merits of either side of the dispute. But at the very moment when they are entering upon the responsibilities of citizenship, the whole case is being thrust upon their notice in its most intensely practical form. The state of Ireland imperatively demands that the Irish Church Establishment should be effectually and speedily dealt with, and it must be dealt with in such manner as will give satisfaction to the vast majority of the Irish people. The new constituencies will be generally guided in relation to this matter by their instinct of justice. There is but one feasible plan which can satisfy this instinct. Ireland must enjoy complete religious equality. How can this be secured to her? By an equal division of existing ecclesiastical revenues, or by the impartial disendowment of all religious bodies? The first method has been over and over again rejected by the Roman Catholic hierarchy and priesthood of that country, as unsuited to its social condition. The last is the only remaining alternative. Now the working classes see that, and, on the ground of sympathy with their Irish brethren, will unite with those of the present constituent bodies who, on the ground of religious sentiment, will insist upon a settlement of the controversy on this broad and final basis. But the fate of the one Establishment will mainly govern the fate of the other. The incidents and circumstances of the two widely differ, no doubt—but the principles involved in both are the same. They who have given judgment in the one will have acquired materials for pronouncing on the other. They have no fond prepossessions to forego. They have no false maxims to eschew. Their minds are not likely to be hampered by fine-spun distinctions or by ingenious theories. Their instincts will still govern them, and those instincts are not favourable to a State-supported Church.

Then, lastly, the current of events has set in strongly against the perpetuation of a Church Establishment in any form. Every fresh incident tends to reveal in a new light the unsoundness of the principle. All ecclesiastical processes bring out into increased prominence the confused strife of parties, and the dead lock of aggressive spiritual movements. Pan-Anglican Synods and Church Congresses, Ritualistic exhibitions, and sacerdotal developments, free-spoken criticism and intellectual culture—all are doing their part, most of them unwittingly, towards demonstrating the inconvenience of relying

upon, and resorting to, civil law in the higher sphere of religion. Men's minds are being staggered with perplexities which but a short time since would have commanded no access to them. Thousands of Churchmen are beginning to doubt the soundness of the system they still uphold, and anxiously seek information which they have often cast away from them in scorn. *Non nobis, Domine!* God Himself is at work, and will bring Divine order out of the existing chaos. We have but to work with and for Him, and the result will appear in due time—much sooner, it now seems, than any of us but a few years ago had dared to hope.

## ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

WE have just been engaged in reading an anonymous publication, with which, we have little doubt, all whom these words may reach would be very glad to make acquaintance. It is entitled, "The Comedy of Convocation in the English Church. In Two Scenes. Edited by Archdeacon Chasuble, D.D." (London: W. Freeman.) Is it needful to go very much farther in describing its contents? You may see what they are likely to be from the name of the editor, and if that does not give you a clue, look at the motto from Gregory Nazianzen on the cover,—

Give me leave to be merry on a merry subject.

And the writer is merry; not in form alone, but, throughout the work, in both its substance and its style. The *dramatis personae* are sixteen in number, consisting of five very reverend deans—Blunt, Pliable, Primitive, Pompos, and Critical; three archdeacons—Jolly, Merry, and Chasuble; three reverend doctors—Easy, Viewy, and Candour; and five reverend clergymen—Athanasius Benedict, Lavender Kidds, the Prolocutor, the Professor of History, and the Professor of Theology. Only a man of genuine humour could arrange such a set of characters, and the writer of this work—which we have heard ascribed to a very high ecclesiastical source indeed—is a man to whom humour is as natural as to most people it is unknown. Nor merely this. The book has all the graces of a good literary style; and it is written by a scholar and a man of modern information. But what does he intend to do? This is pretty evident. He has before him the constitution and the formularies of the Church of England, and in two scenes they are discussed by the reverend assembly. What comes out of their discussions very much resembles Nothing. The Church bubble is pricked on all sides, and shrinks to—Nothing. Church theology is tested by everybody, and the result is—Nothing. The first subject of discussion is proposed by Dr. Easy, and is contained in the question, "Would it be considered heresy in the Church of England to deny the existence of a God?" One speaker intimates that if this question were brought before the Privy Council the decision would probably be as follows:—

We find that the Church of England is not opposed to the existence of a God. At the same time, we cannot overlook the fact that the Nineteenth Article, in affirming that all Churches, even the Apostolic, have erred in matters of faith, obviously implies that the Church of England may err also in the same way. Therefore the Church of England may err in teaching that there is a God. We conclude that whilst, on the one hand, the archbishop has taken an extreme or one-sided view of the teaching of the Church; on the other, for the reason assigned, it is undoubtedly open to every clergyman either to believe in or to deny the existence of a God."

You may get, on any page of this Comedy, original matter equal to this, and, although your feelings of reverence for that venerable institution, the Established Church in England, will be likely to receive, from every speaker, some painful, and, in the end, fatal shocks, you will, if you are not a Churchman, survive them. If you are a Churchman, more's the pity, for you will find your cherished organisation



torn to very small tatters by the teeth of some of the sharpest ridicule by which it has of late years been assailed. As for ourselves, we felt additionally thankful when we finished the hundred and forty pages of this "Comedy," that we were Dissenters from the "English Church."

We have had forwarded to us the last annual report of the Holy Trinity Schools, Hoxton, to which we would draw quite as much attention as we would to the publication we have just noticed. The Holy Trinity Schools, as we learn from the report, are founded on the broadest principles of management, and were intended, from their foundation, to test the principle of the Conscience Clause. Of the committee, five are, and three are not, members of the Established Church. The Bishop of London is the "patron and visitor" of the school, and all the teachers must be members of the Establishment, and the incumbent of the district must have the sole control of the religious teaching. The school, therefore, is ostensibly a Church school, but it greatly differs from other Church schools in the wide liberality of its conduct. The trust-deed states—

Provided always, and it is hereby expressly declared, that it shall be a fundamental regulation and practice of the said schools that the Bible be daily read therein, and that no child shall be required to learn the Catechism or other religious formula, or to attend any Sunday-school or place of worship, to which respectively his or her parents, or other person having the legal custody of such child, shall object; but the selection of such Sunday-school and place of worship shall in all cases be left to the free choice of such parents and persons without the child thereby incurring any loss of the benefits and privileges of the school.

Now the question is whether a large Church school could be successfully managed on such principles, and the committee come forward to say that it has succeeded and is succeeding. There is a healthy tone of Christian charity in their discussion of the Conscience Clause difficulty which we have never before met with. For instance, they say in its vindication—

1st. It acts as an instrument of peace, because it removes an irritating and fruitful source of strife by placing each school under one religious teaching, to be fixed by the promoters, while providing for the liberty of all who attend it.

2nd. It puts education upon a right footing as regards the working classes, because it places the religious teaching of the children where, by the traditional feeling of Englishmen, as evinced by the practice of the upper classes, it ought to be—under the control of the parent or guardian.

3rd. It puts education upon the right footing as regards the Established Church, because it places the clergyman exactly in the same position in Church schools as he is in the Church parish. By that position he is enabled and bound to be ready with his ministrations for all who do not refuse them, but when they are refused, his responsibility and his privileges alike cease. Under the Conscience Clause this is exactly his position towards the children. (The committee are inclined to lay great stress upon this point.)

4th. It is an instrument of Christian charity, because it brings together men of different opinions for a benevolent object common to them all.

In answer to the objection that the religious teaching of the school would suffer under the clause, the committee say, in admirable language—

If it be objected further that special denominational teaching must suffer, the answer is that this depends entirely upon the way in which the religious teacher performs his duty. In this respect the Conscience Clause is a system of free trade; under it denominational teaching is neither artificially protected, as in National Schools, nor unfairly prohibited, as in British and Foreign. The committee are glad to be able to say that very possibly the effect will be to diminish and soften the amount and spirit of this "sectarian" teaching, and to fix the attention of children rather upon the main facts and common doctrines of Christianity. But no clergyman can complain of this very desirable result (however undesirable he may think it), if it is in his own power to prevent that result, so far as the children of his own flock are concerned.

A good many more Churchmen such as these, and most, if not all, of the acerbities of our ecclesiastical controversies would disappear. We do not think quite so much of the Conscience Clause as some people do, but we heartily respect the committee of the Hoxton school for their vindication of it, and we thank them for the genial Christianity which has dictated their report.

We find in the *Star of Gwent* a paragraph concerning a Church clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Undy, who some two years ago announced that he would bury no more of his parishioners—many of whom were Nonconformists—unless they had been previously baptized in the Church of England. As there was no Dissenting burial-ground in the place, all the unbaptized children in the parish were taken to the rev. gentleman, and, with one exception, he christened them. The exception was the son of a Baptist, the reason of the refusal being that the father was not in "a proper frame of mind to bring his child to the font." The other day this child was knocked down by a ploughing team, and carried home in a dying condition. The Rev. Mr. Jones was again sent for to baptize him, but again refused to perform

the rite. The next day the child died, and then Mr. Jones refused to read the burial service over him. How is it that the parishioners of Undy are so ignorant as to allow a man to play such pranks as these? Do they really not know that Mr. Jones is acting illegally, and could, and no doubt would, be compelled by his bishop to do his duty, which is to bury all persons, whether baptized by Dissenters or not?

Bishop Elliott, of Gloucester and Bristol, must have been reading the publications of the Liberation Society; for he, at the close of a charge delivered last week, he—a bishop mind!—said he "did not and could not recognise any theory of a State religion. The whole tenor of its (the Pan-Anglican's) discussion was as heartily in favour of the present relations between our mother Church and our mother country as it was heartily opposed to that continued fallacy and heresy—that the English clergyman receives his pay from the State, and is a minister of the State, as well as of the Gospel; and that being so, he is morally bound to teach with some reference to what the State and the voice of the nation may from time to time suggest or prescribe." What are we coming to?

#### THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

##### YOUNG MEN'S CONFERENCE AT WIGAN.

On Thursday evening a conference organised by the Wigan branch of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, for the purpose of aiding in the movement recently commenced in London, to interest the younger members of the community in the principles and objects of the Society, was held in the Baptist schoolroom, King-street. There were about 300 persons (principally of the class specially invited) present. Mr. Alderman Rumney, of Manchester, presided; and was supported on the platform by the Rev. Marmaduke Miller, of Huddersfield; Mr. George Kearley, of Manchester; and the Revs. W. Roaf, J. E. Mountford, J. Bailey, W. Drew, A. Heal, and M. Hudson; and Mr. W. Melling, jun.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said the interest he had taken in this subject for the past twenty-five years still remained unabated. He regarded the liberation of religion from State patronage and control as one of the greatest questions of the age, and its settlement was absolutely necessary before they could have peace in their churches and Christ's kingdom promoted in the country fully and efficiently. The young men there present who were starting in this movement, he hoped with determination, ought distinctly to see what they were aiming at. Briefly, they aimed to remove all restrictions in the way of perfect religious equality; all patronage, for their declaration was that the State or Government acting civilly on behalf of society had no right whatever to have regard to any man's religious opinions. (Hear, hear.) Every man ought to be free to express his opinions and to worship as he pleased, to sacrifice to what gods he pleased, provided he did not interfere with the liberty of his neighbour, and the State as such had nothing whatever to do but to protect, in the exercise of his rights, every man equally. They were sometimes taunted with being narrow-minded and illiberal, but he could not see how there could be more liberality than in declaring that all citizens were to be regarded alike in the eye of the law. They sought not merely for toleration for all, but for liberty for all, not merely on the ground of justice, but in order to promote harmony in the country; and above all, for the promotion of those objects which all Christian men had in view. There was much to encourage them in the work in which they were engaged, for though there was no doubt that practical legislation on this subject had been slow, there was no retrogression. Mr. Rumney next spoke of the advance made at Oxford, and the growth of a party there who thought that as the colleges belonged to the people they ought to be open to all, irrespective of their religious opinions. (Cheers.) There was there half a million per annum which belonged to the people, and if this sum were properly and economically applied, what grand national schools the universities might be for the people. Church-rates it was quite clear must go, in spite of the reckless advocacy of their supporters; and of the Irish Church the same might be said. He believed the Episcopal Church would be stronger than ever if the objects of the Society were carried out; and they sought to form an opinion which would soon become strong enough to remove these restrictions and accomplish their objects. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. MILLER said he had heard it said that the motto of the Englishman was duty; of the Frenchman, glory; and of the American, progress. For his part he very much preferred the motto of his own country, because if they only did their duty progress and glory were sure to follow. In standing upon the platform of the Liberation Society he considered that he was in the path of duty, for in his very heart he believed that the union of Church and State was productive of manifold evils. He was glad to see such a large number present, for he was satisfied that every thoughtful man who had any skill in reading the signs of the times must believe that the relation of the Church to the State was rapidly becoming the all-absorbing question of the day. If the Dissenters—if the members of the Liberation Society

were disposed to allow the matter to rest, the bitterly hostile sects within the Church would not allow it to rest—they were continually bringing it to the surface. The Low-Churchmen are constantly denouncing the Romanising tendencies of the Ritualists, and want some way the checking of this evil. The Ritualists protest against a Parliament, constituted as ours is, interfering in any way with the Church's ritual and with its dogmatic teaching. Both the Low Church and the High Church agree in denouncing Bishop Colenso and the Rationalists, and would like to expel them from the Church if they knew how to do it. And the three divisions are agreed that there is a great necessity for important changes and improvements in the Church, which changes they are powerless to obtain on account of the relation of the Church to the State. It was also abundantly clear that the question must rapidly come up for discussion in the House of Commons. The great questions of free trade and Parliamentary Reform being now practically settled, it seemed that ecclesiastical questions would largely divide the two parties in the House of Commons. At any rate it was admitted on all hands that one of the first great questions which the new Parliament must deal with was that of the Irish Church, and it was clear that dealing with that question would distinctly and boldly bring before the nation what ought to be the relation of the Church to the State in modern times. Their aim, as the chairman had put it before them, was to break the link that bound the Church to the State; to snap its fetters, and to place all religious denominations on a footing of equality in the eye of the law. The various theories which had been laid down with regard to the endowment of religious bodies were then referred to by the rev. speaker, who eloquently maintained that all sects should be placed on terms of equality, and asked for the sympathies and earnest endeavours of those present.

Mr. KEARLEY, after some introductory remarks, addressed the meeting on the practical objects contemplated by the Society, and the present position of the movement. He referred to the fact that when the Derby Ministry were last in power, Lord Stanley, as Secretary for India, in the Royal Proclamation issued to the natives of India, gave the fullest expression to the principles of religious equality, and he was hopeful that equal freedom would ere long be extended to Great Britain. This speaker also strongly urged upon the young men to interest themselves in the operations of the Society, to make themselves acquainted with the various aspects of the question, and above all, to use the suffrage with which many of them would shortly be armed for the purpose of attaining their objects.

Discussions and suggestions were now invited; and Mr. SEWARD said that five years ago the Society numbered seven members, but an impetus was given to its progress when the Rev. Mr. HIGHAM preached two sermons for them in the parish church. He did not mean literally that Mr. Higham preached in favour of the Society; but the practical effect of the discourses was to increase their number in twelve months to 120 members. This, however, was not even yet satisfactory, for they want 300 members, and if Mr. Higham could be induced to preach a couple more sermons they would be able to get on. Mr. Seward went on to condemn the parochial system, remarking that two-thirds of the population of 21,000,000 were in the charge of 10,000 ministers, and saying it was almost a farce that the Rev. J. Oronsow should have 10,000 souls to answer for. The speaker indulged in a general view of Church questions which called for remedy, and expressed a confident opinion of the early abolition of the Irish Church.—Mr. HAY followed, and spoke on the progress of toleration in religious matters. The Rev. J. E. MOUNTFORD moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting desired to express its cordial sympathy with the society, rejoiced at the efforts now being made to enlist the co-operation of young men in the work, and requested the existing local committee to add to its number a few representative young men to co-operate in any further steps that might be taken. The Rev. W. DREW seconded the resolution, which was carried. The Rev. J. BAILEY moved the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Alderman Rumney, who left the meeting at an early part of the proceedings to return home, and whose place in the chair was taken by the Rev. W. Roaf, for his conduct in the chair, and the motion, having been seconded, was carried.

#### LECTURES ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

##### BARNSELY.

On Monday, the 14th inst., on the occasion of the annual meeting of the local auxiliary of the Liberation Society, the Rev. Charles Williams, of Southampton, delivered a lecture in the Mechanics' Hall, Barnsley, on "The Church of England in Ireland." Mr. George Senior presided. The report read by the Rev. J. COMPSTON stated, amongst other things, that numerous public meetings in various towns had been held during the last season, and large numbers of tracts and pamphlets on the Church-and-State question distributed, and the local subscriptions were increasing.

The Rev. CHARLES WILLIAMS then delivered an elaborate lecture on the Irish Church. Having dwelt at length upon its origin and history, Mr. Williams proceeded to discuss its present position. He said:—

Look at the existing state of things. I am not insensible to the worth of some of the prelates, many of the clergy, and thousands of the laity of the Church of England in Ireland. Who of us that have studied words



with Dr. Trench, or accepted his aid in trying to understand the miracles and parables of our Lord, can withhold his grateful admiration of the present Archbishop of Dublin, the worthy successor of Dr. Whately, whose services to educational and theological literature we rejoice to acknowledge? We too thank God that among the Irish clergy there are hundreds that preach Christ, and strive to do good in their day and generation. May their number be multiplied, and may the benedictions of heaven rest upon them! There was a Lot in Sodom. We distinguish between the good men and the bad system. And while we denounce the State-Churchism in Ireland, we heartily wish for the Christian members of the Church a holier fellowship. The Church of England is what she has ever been. "Can an Ethiopian change his skin or a leopard his spots? then may" this Church, which has "been accustomed to do evil, learn to do well." The Irish branch of the English Church has washed her face and changed her dress, I am told. Granted; but the evil eye, the proud look, the scornful glance remains. She no longer wears the sword, appears now without the clanking chain with which she was wont to bind the recusant. But then the sword was taken from her, and she was compelled to let fall the chain. The Church of England in Ireland is still arrogant in her claims, unjust in her exactions, unpatriotic in her policy, thoroughly self-seeking—alike an abomination in the sight of God and an offence to man.

Several illustrations of the anomalous position occupied by the Church were then given. The lecturer proceeded to ask what should be done with such a Church.

But what should be done with the Church of England in Ireland? Not one of us would, if we could, prescribe Episcopacy. Let Churchmen retain their bishops and their deans and the varied grades of their clergy. They have as much right to them as Nonconformists have to their ministers and elders and deacons. I have shown you that Episcopal voluntarism has had its success in Ireland, and all that we would do is to make the Church of England self-supporting and self-governing in Ireland as in the colonies and in the United States. We are not anti-Church, but anti-State-Church in our principles and policy. I speak for all Liberatorians when I say that we would not disturb any life interests or any living granted by the Church authorities, or any income agreed to be paid for the performance of clerical duty. Nay, so far do I go in this direction, that the Anglican priest of St. Nicholas-Within, Dublin, who receives 300*l.* through life for saying masses, and does nothing in return for it, should enjoy the income during the term of his natural life. Further I do not think that the State should interfere with the property created by the private liberality of Episcopals and for Episcopal purposes since the time of Elizabeth. All such property I should hold as rightfully if not legally belonging to the Episcopal Church of England. But this would leave 600,000*l.* per annum to be dealt with by the State, and the question is—What should be done with it? For reasons already assigned, the Church should cease to be the State Church in Ireland, and the State, by assuming the same relation to all the Churches, should establish ecclesiastical equality.

The lecturer then quoted with approbation the resolutions of the Irish Roman Catholic prelates, and said that the Roman Catholics could not be bought over. A share in the booty would not silence them. They demanded nothing short of the disestablishment of the Church. They had reason, he thought, to be satisfied with the results of Voluntarism.

There is Cavan, where the State Church congregation consists of a few gentry, with a Sunday-school numbering less than a score of scholars. The State pays its priest 435*l.* per annum after all deductions are made. The Roman Catholic place of worship seats 5,000 persons, and every Sunday morning mass is celebrated to three successive congregations. In 1800, when the State proscription of Roman Catholicism had utterly passed away, there was an unpretending chapel, no convent, no seminary. Now there is a church which cost 7,000*l.*, a parochial residence for which 1,200*l.* was paid, two convents which cost nearly 8,000*l.*, a diocesan seminary which cost 5,500*l.*, and a Young Men's Hall which involved an outlay of 700*l.* During this century the Roman Catholics have contributed for building purposes in this one town 22,900*l.*, and in the same period they have spent 200,000*l.* for Catholic churches and residences adjoining in the diocese. I could take diocese after diocese, and prove to you that Voluntarism, even in the matter of money, has proved itself far more efficient than State-Churchism. Taught by experience, the Roman Catholic prelates have resolved to depend not on State grants, but on the free-will offerings of their co-religionists. Would that the (so-called) Protestant bishops, who recently constituted themselves the Pan-Anglican Synod, had equal faith in the zeal and liberality of Churchmen!

The position of the Irish Presbyterians was next referred to, and then Mr. Williams, in an admirable passage, dealt with the arguments of Churchmen against the appropriation of ecclesiastical property to secular purposes.

Archdeacon Wordsworth reminds us "the tithes and endowments of the Church of Ireland do not belong to the State of England, nor do they belong to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, nor do they belong to the Protestants of Ireland, except as usufructuary and trustees. But they belong to Almighty God." And on this ground it is declared to be wicked to secularise this property. "Brethren," asks the archdeacon, "are we prepared to rob God? are we prepared to commit sacrilege?" Our Church friends coolly assume that whatever belongs to God is by indefeasible right theirs. I read, "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." By-and-bye we shall have the Church Institute claiming not only one-tenth but the whole of property, because all things belong to Almighty God. The Church of England has received no revelation assigning its income to her prelates and priests. But allowing that the tithe does belong to God, and that lands set apart in olden times for sacred use should be regarded as His, is not this a fair settlement of the dispute?—seeing that the Church of England claims to be the true Church, which the Church of Rome denies, alleging that she is the one Catholic and Apostolic Church, while the General Assembly affirms that the Presbyterian is the Church of the New Testament. We turn from these doubtful

claimants to God's chosen representatives. I do not read in the Bible, "I command thee, saying, thou shalt endow bishoprics and pay tithes to the priests in the Church of England"; nor are we enjoined to make Parliamentary grants for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic religion. Neither have we laid upon us the duty of supplementing the salaries of Presbyterian ministers; but in our statute-book, there do I find among other laws, thus: "Thou shalt open thy hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to the needy in thy land;" and among other teachings I meet with this: "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he hath will He pay him again;" and Jesus tells us that if we feed the hungry and clothe the naked He will reward us, "forasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these ye have done it unto Me." Now if tithes and ecclesiastical endowments belong, as such decision of Wordsworth's affirms, to the Lord, I read on thus: "Should the State apply them to the maintenance of any prelates and priests it may be wrong, but should the State devote them to the relief of the poor it must be right." Therefore I plead that tithes and similar property be taken from those whose claim is doubtful and given to the poor, in which case God cannot but be well pleased.

But supposing, as Dr. Gregg had stated, that if the endowment were withdrawn nine-tenths of the churches would cease to exist:—

What then? I venture to say that a large proportion—perhaps the whole—of these nine-tenths of ministers and churches are not worth maintaining, in which case the loss of them would be no calamity to Ireland, and a great blessing to the Church. The adoption of pure voluntarism will prove to the English Church in Ireland what the lapping of the water did to Gideon's army. That army was greatly reduced, but the 300 men accomplished more than would have been possible to the 32,000. The proclamation has gone forth, "Whoever is fearful and afraid let him return," and I shall not be surprised to see thousands desert the Irish Church. Next, the choice will be between State-Churchism and willingness, and comparatively few will stand the test. What of that? A little band of Christian missionaries is worth thousands of State-paid priests, and should there arise an Anglican Gideon to lead the remnant of the host, Protestantism may yet become a power in Ireland. Successful as were the 300 against Midian, in the warfare with sin and sorrow right is never helped by wrong. Injustice hinders the progress of truth. Before the Church of England can do good work in Ireland, she must consent to be poor, then will she be truly rich—and weak, then will she be really strong. But if not, should the Church of England hold on to the wrongs and injustice which have clung about her during the last 200 years, she shall fall like Babylon, and her place be no more found among the Churches.

Mr. Williams, who was frequently cheered throughout, sat down amid loud applause.

On the motion of Mr. JOHN SHAW, seconded by Mr. J. SHEARD, cordial votes of thanks were awarded to Mr. Williams and Mr. Andrew for their attendance, and a similar compliment having been paid to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

Tracts, &c., bearing on the Church and State question were distributed at the door.

#### WAKEFIELD.

On the following evening Mr. WILLIAMS delivered the same lecture at the Music Saloon, Wakefield, where the annual meeting of the Wakefield branch of the Liberation Society was held. The hall was filled in every part. Mr. Alderman LEE presided, and introducing Mr. Williams, said that the time was not far distant when Ireland would be better understood than it was now, when the people of England would study the history of Ireland both in its political and its religious aspects, and he was satisfied that no man could rise from the perusal of that history without being convinced that we in England had a duty to perform to that country which they had to the present failed to perform. Mr. Williams having delivered his lecture, Mr. JOHN ANDREW addressed the meeting, and referred to Mr. Carvell Williams' recent visit to Ireland. With regard to the question at large he remarked that in the beginning of the Anti-Corn-law struggle, Lord Melbourne had said that the Corn Laws could not be repealed, and none but lunatics could expect it. Soon after Lord Brougham prescribed a petition signed by 3,000 persons for their repeal, and in doing so said that he had to present a petition from 3,000 lunatics. Well, they succeeded in that, for the madness of one generation became the wisdom of the next. Let them now have confidence in the truth, and as their principles were true and right let them have confidence that they would prevail.

Mr. MILNER having seconded the resolution, the Rev. J. S. EASTMEAD proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Williams, and at the close of his speech called for three cheers for the defeated candidate at Bradford, which were heartily given. The Rev. W. BECKETT seconded the resolution. Mr. WILLIAMS in reply said: I am very much obliged to the mover and seconder of this resolution, as well as to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the manner in which you have acknowledged my simple services. I also join heart and soul in all that my friend Mr. Eastmead has said in reference to Mr. Miall. I am afraid, however, that this battle at Bradford is the earnest of many a battle we shall have to fight under similar circumstances. In Bradford, I am informed, the public-house interest went for the Church against us. We have no objection to fight another battle against the same odds. We believe the truth is mightier than beer. (Hear, hear.) It may not be at first, but it will be in the long run; and it will be better for our opponents if they ignore the public-house interest, and support a man who in this respect shall be beyond suspicion. As for defeat, there is no failure except when a man fails to do his duty; and as for the vulgar thing called success, it is not worth having unless we succeed in obeying our convictions and in serving God and man. Mr. Williams

humorously alluded to the victories they won last year, though it was said they were extinguished, and expressed his desire that the controversy might be conducted without bitterness. For themselves, they would not be provoked into any breach of Christian charity, and they hoped that Churchmen and Nonconformists would live together in unity, and all enjoy the benediction of Heaven. He proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Councillor CALVERLEY seconded the motion, which was carried amid cheers.

The CHAIRMAN responded, and he also expressed a desire that the battle might be fought with good temper and good feeling. As to the Irish Church he felt confident that with the changed political circumstances the question would be dealt with in an equitable manner.

#### HUDDERSFIELD.

On Wednesday evening Mr. WILLIAMS lectured at Longwood, Huddersfield, when the Mechanics' Hall was crowded, and many persons were unable to obtain admission. The chair was occupied by William Shaw, Esq. At the close of the lecture, the Rev. G. G. LAWRENCE, of St. Paul's, Huddersfield, having premised that he took the principle of the lecture to be that it was not right or just that the majority should be taxed for the support of the Church of the minority, asked two questions: first, What was the annual revenue of the Church of England in Ireland? second, How much of that was paid to the Church by the Roman Catholics?

The Rev. C. WILLIAMS said he had explained that he would not interfere with the property obtained by the Church since the time of Queen Elizabeth, and that would leave about 600,000*l.* per annum to be dealt with. He did not wish to go into details, but he would answer that the revenue was 600,000*l.* that might be dealt with. In reply to the question, "How much of it was paid by the Roman Catholics?" he said a considerable portion of that sum was money accruing from those estates, with which the Old Church in Ireland was endowed—the Roman Catholic Church—those estates which the Roman Catholic prelates how declared, and with a good show of justice, to have been given to their Church by the State, and the rest mainly came from tithes, which, until 1833 or 1834, were paid by the Roman Catholic tenants, but on account of the Irish tithe war to which he had referred, there was legislation on the subject, and it was agreed that tithe should be a rent-charge on the land. The rent-charge was paid out of the rent received from the tenants. He quoted Archdeacon Wordsworth, to the effect that the tithe-payer was not the tithe-owner, showed that the rent-charge of tithes increased the cost of producing wheat, &c., and as the cost of production was paid by the consumer, said that the people who were the consumers of the produce of the land paid the tithe, and the majority, who were Roman Catholics, were thus taxed for the benefit of the Church of England in Ireland. (Applause.)

Mr. LAWRENCE stated that Archdeacon Wordsworth's meaning was that the tithe being a charge on estates granted by the State to persons on condition that they should pay tithe, the Church had the same right to tithe as the proprietor of the estate had to the rent. He also stated that the abolition of tithes would not benefit the tenant but the landowners, the majority of whom were Protestants. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WILLIAMS read a lengthy extract from Archdeacon Wordsworth, showing that he did not hold the view attributed to him by Mr. Lawrence.

After a further slight discussion, the Rev. J. PARKER, of Salendine Nook, moved, and Mr. BERRY, of Golcar, seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Williams, who, in responding, complimented the meeting on the good temper that had been displayed, and expressed pleasure that Mr. Lawrence had taken part in the proceedings, as the meeting of clergymen and those who opposed State-Churchism tended to remove prejudices on both sides. He thought if Nonconformists and Churchmen met often and discussed the question they would all come to the conclusion that it would be best to separate Church and State. (Applause, and a voice: "Never.") He moved a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Rev. G. G. LAWRENCE seconded the motion, and said he felt personally obliged to the chairman and the gentlemen around for the patient hearing they had given to the remarks he had made. While he differed very much with what the lecturer said, still he must say that the prophecy of the chairman was fulfilled, and there had been nothing personal in the remarks made by Mr. Williams that night. Sometimes those meetings had led to increased bitterness of spirit, yet he hoped the present meeting would not do so, but that all would separate feeling that though they differed on many points, yet on the great truths of Christianity they were thoroughly agreed. He had heard it whispered that there was some intention of bringing the other side before them and he hoped the same good order would then prevail as had existed that night. (Applause.)

The motion was carried with applause, and the Chairman having briefly responded, the meeting separated.

#### THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

AN AMERICAN ACCOUNT OF THE DISCUSSIONS.

(From the New York Church Journal.)

The Council of Lambeth has finished its business sessions, which continued through Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, until after four o'clock in the afternoon. As they sat with none but themselves present (except a stenographic reporter), and as their proceedings were to be regarded as confidential until the session closed, and as a motion was carried



ried at the close that the stenographic report should be written out and laid up in the archives at Lambeth Palace, but not printed (!), it is simply impossible to give anything like an adequate or full account of the very interesting and important discussions that have occupied the attention of the council. The things done are to be published at once in full, together with a synodical epistle or pastoral letter signed by all bishops present.

The two subjects that caused the greatest discussion were—first, the statement of the standard of true Catholicity; and, secondly, the question of Natal. On the former of these points the programme of proposed business mentioned only the First Four General Councils. On the first day the Bishop of Vermont moved to change the four to six, and earnestly supported the motion.

The Bishop of Illinois moved to omit the numeral making the reference indefinite, and the Bishop of Winchester then proposed to omit the phrase altogether, which was carried. But this conclusion was felt to be too unsatisfactory to stand. The discussions on that day were so prolonged that they did not get through with the first resolution; and, accordingly, on a subsequent day, when passing upon the latter clause of it, the "undisputed General Councils" were all acknowledged; an expression precisely equivalent to the "first six."

The other matter of interest—the Natal question—will have a fair chance. The Archbishop of Canterbury, knowing the unwillingness of many of the English bishops to venture upon so entirely unprecedented a step as the calling of such a council, and anxious to forestall as much as possible their objections to so strange a novelty, had intended to keep the subject of Dr. Colenso out entirely. That subject has already so long worried the Church of England, and has to the eyes of many brought about such an inextricable tangle between the Church and the State, that not a few of the English bishops would have absented themselves entirely if that subject were known to be on the programme. The real cause of this sensitiveness is, not a doctrinal sympathy with Colenso, though the few who have that sympathy know well how to turn it to their own advantage, but it is the delicate question of the mutual relations of Church and State, in regard to which all men's minds are now at work, and there is a very general anticipation that things cannot remain as they are very long. The colonial Church, however, regarded this as the most important subject to be treated; and a large proportion of them, as well as of the American bishops, would certainly never have attended at all had they understood it was to be excluded. Not finding it in express terms on the programme, they first succeeded at the preliminary meeting in making the programme open to amendment, as well as to the introduction of new matter. Then on three or four of the intervening days a number of the colonial bishops met for consultation. But by conferring with leading English bishops, also, the difficulties of the question were made so apparent that the Bishop of Capetown was persuaded to accept the appointment of a committee to consider anew the whole difficulty from the beginning. When the matter came up in this shape in the council he made a noble and unflinching speech, upholding as fearlessly as ever the righteous necessity of the course that has been pursued in South Africa.

The Bishop of Vermont then moved as a substitute a preamble and resolution which come straight up to the mark on the whole Colenso question, urging its adoption as the true course. The Bishop of Salisbury supported him with a whole-hearted singleness and boldness worthy of all honour. Other bishops took the same ground, and not one word was said by any one against the correctness of the position taken by the Bishop of Vermont. But the Bishop of St. David's rose and stated that the archbishop had pledged himself to him that the Colenso question should not be acted on in the conference; and he appealed to "the honour of the archbishop to say whether this were not so."

The archbishop said that it was so, and that to act directly on the question of Dr. Colenso would be the breach of an honourable understanding. It was intended to convey this understanding in those words of the invitation which said that the meeting would of course not be competent to make declarations of doctrine; but this phrase was unfortunately too vague to convey the full strength of the "understanding"; for the question in South Africa is not only one of doctrine, but of fact, and canon and civil law. After what had been said by the archbishop, however it was seen that to push the matter against the engagements of the distinguished prelate who issued the invitations was not advisable, and the matter dropped, the Bishop of Vermont making a closing speech on the sense of duty which had compelled him to make his motion. But the thing would not rest. On the last day, the Bishop of St. Andrew's earnestly appealed to the Bishop of St. David's to waive his "understanding" with the archbishop, in order to introduce a declaration on the fact of the present status of Dr. Colenso, drawn up by the Bishop of Oxford, to be introduced and acted on. But the Bishop of St. David's persisted in maintaining his ground. It was then produced as a paper signed "by the bishops assembled at Lambeth," the words "in conference" being omitted; and it was at once signed by all the American and colonial bishops, and, we believe, by all or nearly all the rest, the act being done in the same room and during the continuance of the session.

Several of the more important matters have been referred to committees; and a future meeting of the council, as contemplated in the concluding resolution of the programme (which resolution was cordially adopted), is clearly in the minds and hearts of all.

As to the debates, further than the meagre details we have given, we can say little, except that the Bishops of Oxford, London, St. David's, Capetown, and others, took prominent and influential part in the discussions; and the Bishop of New Zealand in particular made a speech towards the close which, for outspoken boldness, earnestness, and the powerful expression of deep convictions as to the crisis now drawing near the Church of England, formed a striking and significant close of a meeting which is the opening of a new era in the history of the communion of the Church of England. At the end the *Gloria in Excelsis* was sung, the Assistant Bishop of Indiana leading in the chant that is so familiar to us all in the Church of America.

#### THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER ON DISSENT.

On Thursday the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol commenced his second visitation in Gloucester Cathedral. In the course of his charge he said:—

There is no one who feels more deeply than I do the greatness of the sin of schism; yet of Dissenters, of our brethren of separation, it would be uncongenial to me to speak otherwise than with gentleness and mildness. He considered the best modes of removing the hindrances caused by Dissent were (1) by praying for strength to show much greater Christian earnestness in our work, and (2) by remaining true and strict to our Church system. After tracing the development of Ritualism, his lordship contended that it would have been unwise and unjust in the bishops, where no complaints had been made by the parishioners, to act harshly and repressively towards the Ritualists, where the law was so uncertain. But he maintained that both Church and State had, in charges of bishops, Convocation, and the report of the Royal Commission, on which some definite action must be taken in a few months, spoken clearly and decisively. He thought Lord Shaftesbury's Vestment Bill, from its unconstitutional and Erastian character, would have been followed by a widespread schism; and condemned equally the proposition of omitting the ornaments rubric (as in the Irish Prayer-book), or that for making the bishop the manipulator instead of the administrator of the law by arming him with more power; as also the intermediate course of requiring the bishops to restrain all Ritualist innovations when complained of, but leaving them untouched where the congregation approved. Nor did he think that a legal decision could now set the matter at rest. He did not see any antecedent reason why, if it was clearly ascertained to be the mind of the Church, a distinctive vestment should not be used at the Holy Communion with a faculty. But the prevailing license and anarchy must induce those true-hearted Churchmen who deprecate any authoritative restraint to suspend for a time their own innocent longings and predilections. If the great Anglican party, in whom, not only the future, but the very existence of the Anglican party depend, oppose in Convocation some temperate application of restraint, the beginning of the end will have come, and that deepest of calamities to our mother Church and our mother country, the disruption of the Church and State, will speedily and inevitably follow. He believed that direct legislation must take place, and he thought any act should provide that the surplice, hood or tippet, stole or scarf, should be the only permissible "vestment for ministers at all times of their ministrations until further order be taken concerning the same by lawful authority." (2) That the black gown should be permitted in the pulpit (but whether without the consent of the parishioners is open to consideration). (3) That no alterations may be made in customary ritual without having been submitted to and not disapproved by the bishop; and (4) That when any complaint as to novel practice or alleged default in complying with the rubric be made the bishop shall, in cathedral with his chancellor and legal adviser, examine and decide the matter, subject to a final appeal to the archbishop. The bishop expressed a strong opinion in favour of diocesan synods, by the establishment of which, if the bishop's action were modified, his real and constitutional authority would be greatly and soberly increased; commented at length on the increase of the Episcopate Bill, justifying the rejection of the Commons' amendments by the Lords as likely to injure the union of Church and State; and concluded by referring to the Lambeth conference, which he regarded as of inestimable value as a practical demonstration of unity, as reiterating fundamental doctrines, and as protesting against Erastianism—on which latter point his lordship said, "Never was there a time in our Church when it was more necessary to draw a very clear line between two things essentially different—a Church in union with the State, and a Church professing a State religion. In this respect the conference has done great good. While, on the other hand, by the blessings of a rightful union between the Church and State, it also shows by its constant recurrence to spiritual principles, and by the practical exhibition of them, in the recognised authority of the assembled bishops, that it did not and could not recognise any theory of a State religion. The whole tenor of its discussions was as heartily in favour of the present relations between our mother Church and our mother country as it was heartily opposed to that continued fallacy and heresy—that the English clergyman receives his pay from the State, and is a minister of the State as well as of the Gospel; and that being so he is morally bound to teach with some reference to what the State and the voice of the nation may from time to time suggest or prescribe."

#### REGENT'S PARK COLLEGE.

The session of this college was commenced on Thursday evening, the 17th inst. A meeting was held, over which Dr. Landels presided. After devotional services, conducted by the Rev. W. Bird of Kensington, Dr. Angus read the report.

Dr. BURNS, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the chairman on recovering from his long illness. They must all rejoice in the character of the report that had been read. It was highly satisfactory. He was present at the opening of the magnificent building in which they were now assembled, and he had watched the growth of the institution. He was pleased to see the students'

liberality, which had evidently saved the institution from being in debt at the present time. He wished for them good spheres of labour. A better feeling was coming on in the denomination for a more reasonable support of our ministers, and he was glad to see it. Referring to the students' work he remarked that it was not so difficult to educate young men as to train them to become good readers. He was, therefore, very much pleased to find that a prize of ten guineas had been offered for elocution. He considered it to be a very great thing to be able to read the word of God well. He sincerely hoped that the young men of that college would strive to become good preachers. He had a conviction that the young men before they came here should have the preaching gift in them. If they had it in them, it would germinate and grow while under training, and they would be able to minister in the all-important truths which engaged their attention. He did not think any college was better favoured with president and tutors of greater catholicity, liberality, and sympathy with the Christian public. (Cheers.)

Professor CAREY FOSTER, of University College, seconded the resolution. He said, though he had never spoken at one of their annual meetings, he was not altogether a stranger among them, since eight or nine years ago he had delivered an indifferent course of lectures there to the students. He went on to say that if all were to be preachers, preaching would be much worse than it was; and if all were students of science, as he himself aimed to be, certainly science would flourish very much less than it did. In order that each department of human activity should flourish, there should be great variety of study. Therefore he claimed that the pursuits with which he was more intimately connected had a bearing on the ministry of the Gospel. No illiberal eye was cast on scientific studies by this college. (Hear, hear.) If the ministry was to be what it should be, it would be necessary to have ministers who were really men of large and general education. Mere knowledge, it was true, would not make them preachers, but, on the other hand, to keep thoughtful people in our congregations we must have many preachers—not all perhaps—that were highly educated. They heard on all sides a demand for discussions on religious and scientific questions, and it would be impossible for any one to discuss them, unless they were in the habit of looking at each subject for themselves. Knowledge was the food of thought; if they had active minds among them they must have well-nourished minds to feed them. If they were to keep pace with the movements of the present day, they must have more than ever an educated ministry. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure all the friends present must have been gratified with the report that had been read. He felt much surprise that their friends had been able to take such high places in the examinations, when he considered the comparative disadvantages under which they laboured, and the short time of study, and their varied work. It said much for their abilities and much also for those of the tutors. He could speak from experience of the abilities of some of the students, for during his illness he had been indebted to some of them, and one especially, he could say he did not think any more acceptable supply could have been had for his pulpit. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. TRALL, of Woolwich, moved that the thanks of the meeting be presented to those gentlemen who had kindly conducted the examinations, and made gifts of books for the library and donations of money. He said that no one could have listened to the report that had been read without being struck with the exceedingly low sum of money expended. It showed that the money must have been exceedingly well spent. (Hear, hear.) The money was expended to a certain extent in making the young men scholars, but he especially rejoiced to say that it was spent in making them apt and fit preachers of the great and glorious Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Mr. E. S. PRICE seconded the resolution. With respect to the education of the ministry they had made great progress during the last century. There was a great improvement, and he hoped it would continue to be so. The more they had of intelligent men, well versed in the Scriptures, the greater power would they have with those who were outside their churches, the more likely would they be to awaken interest in them, and to engage their sympathy. He was sure that a stream of influence had come forth in past years from this institution which had been invaluable. (Cheers.) And he believed that no institution could be more economically managed.

The Rev. JOHN STENT, of Notting-hill, moved that the thanks of the meeting be presented to the officers and auditors of the institution for services rendered. He spoke of the character of the preaching required to suit the wants of the age, and observed that it must be rather different from that which prevailed thirty or forty years ago. He did not believe that young men should go out into the pulpit with certain dogmatic truths; they must meet the wants of the age in two points. First, to bring the public mind of England to feel that the Gospel of Jesus Christ was a daily regenerating agency; that it was not enough for a man to be what they called converted to-day, but he must be converted to-morrow too. He thought that the intense activity of this commercial age brought with it deep investigating tendencies, and intelligent men were asking innumerable questions; and the first thing for young men to do was to widen their minds out, and their hearts



out, from any narrow, contracted form of doctrines. Then he thought it was necessary for them to know what they did believe, not to believe certain things because their fathers had believed in them, and not to be carried away with forms of speech.

Mr. S. R. PATTISON seconded the resolution, in an excellent speech addressed to the students.

The resolution having been carried, prayer was offered by the Revs. C. KIRTLAND and W. STOTT, after which the meeting broke up.

**THE LIBERATION SOCIETY'S NEW CAMPAIGN.**—The executive committee of the Liberation Society have resumed their operations at a somewhat earlier period than usual, several meetings having already been held in the provinces. The Rev. Charles Williams has lectured to large and deeply interested audiences at Wakefield, Barnsley, and Longwood, on "The Church of England in Ireland," and has addressed a meeting at Preston. The Rev. Marmaduke Miller has lectured at Scarborough, and Mr. Carey Fuller has been addressing meetings at several places in Scotland. Meetings are also to be held during this and next week at North Shields, Glasgow, Paisley, Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, and Aberdeen; Mr. Carvell Williams having gone to the North to represent the Society. A leading feature in the operations of the new season will be the holding of young men's conferences, similar to those which proved so successful last winter. This week Mr. Miall and Mr. Templeton will attend two such gatherings at Manchester and Liverpool, and the secretary is to be present at other conferences at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and at Halifax; Oldham and Wigan being also the scene of similar meetings. The London young men's committee have arranged for district conferences, to be held on the 8th November at the Metropolitan Tabernacle; on the 14th at Westminster Chapel, and on the 26th at Union Chapel, Islington; and they also contemplate holding an aggregate meeting on the subject of the Irish Church, which will be a leading topic at the Society's meetings. In addition, it may be assumed that the Pan-Anglican Synod, the Church Congress, and other recent events in the Church of England, will furnish abundant scope for the Society's speakers and lecturers.

It is said that the Venerable Archdeacon Allen will probably be the new Bishop of Lichfield.

THE REV. JOHN GILL, formerly association secretary, has been appointed general secretary of the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews, 96, Great Russell-street.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON was again unable to preach at the Metropolitan Tabernacle last Sunday. He was, however, so far recovered as to be able to take riding exercise on Saturday. He has gone into the country, where he will remain until the end of the week.

**BAPTISTS' UNION FOR PRAYER.**—The Baptist Union have resolved, "That the 5th of November, or some day near to it, be set apart by the churches for special prayer in behalf of the cause of Christ, and for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the churches of the United Kingdom."

**THE RITUAL COMMISSION.**—The sittings of this Royal Commission, which it was expected would be resumed early in the ensuing month, will not, it is understood, commence till the meeting of Parliament in November next; and they will then in all probability be deferred for some time, after holding preliminary meetings.—*Globe*.

**THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND HIS CLERGY.**—The *Record* is not sorry to learn that some of the Bishop of Oxford's most influential clergy have declined to obey his lordship's mandate ordering them to read the Pan-Anglican encyclical in their churches. It remains to be seen whether his lordship will feel disposed to enforce the order, or will allow it to drop as a *brutum fulmen*.

**AMERICAN CHOIRS.**—Mr. Brock, the well-known minister of a large denominational chapel in Bloomsbury, has lately visited the United States. In the course of some remarks upon American church music, he mentions visiting a church, the choir of which consisted of four persons, two ladies and two gentlemen: by this choir a hymn of Wesley's was sung in the manner following:—The first man sang the first line, the first lady sang the next, the other lady sang the third line, and the last man completed the verse. The effect may be imagined!—*Musical Standard*.

DR. NORMAN MACLEOD will shortly proceed to India, in company with Dr. Watson, of Dundee, as a deputation from the Church of Scotland to visit the Indian mission-field. He is to be entertained by his friends at a dinner at Willis's Rooms, on the 1st of November, as he passes through London. The Dean of Canterbury will act as chairman, and the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P., Recorder of London, as vice-chairman. On Friday night a meeting was held in the Barony Mission Church, Glasgow, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Dr. Macleod. The Barony congregation presented three portraits and a cabinet to their pastor, and at the same time Mrs. Macleod received a marble bust of her husband, which had been subscribed for by 400 of the working men of Glasgow.

**THE DEANERY OF EXETER.**—The Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Very Rev. Viscount Midleton, has been conferred by the Earl of Derby, on the part of the Crown, on the Rev. Archibald Boyd, M.A., incumbent of St. James's, Paddington, and Hon. Canon of Gloucester Cathedral. The new dean is an ardent Evangelical—indeed, he is described by the *Record*,

the leading organ of the Evangelical party, as a "vigorous reasoner and a well-equipped theologian," one "who reverences the authority of the Holy Scriptures, and is equally able to confront and confute the foes of our faith, whether they be marshalled on the side of modern infidelity or on that of sacerdotal Ritualism." Her Majesty's approval of Mr. Boyd's appointment was signified to him on Saturday evening.

**THE RITUAL DISTURBANCES AT STOKE NEWINGTON.**—On Sunday evening there was a renewal of the riotings in connection with the Ritualistic practices at the church of St. Matthias, Stoke Newington, but they were not of so fierce or noisy a character as those which have taken place in the course of the last few Sunday evenings. The church was densely crowded, but there was no attempt to interrupt the services. The Rev. C. J. Le Gayt, M.A., the incumbent, preached, wearing a bright red stole over his surplice. At the close of the services the mob, as usual, made its way to Stoke Newington-green, and surrounded the house of Mr. Brett, the churchwarden, where they howled and booted, but carefully avoided throwing stones, although the roads had been newly macadamised. The police, of whom there was a strong force, kept the people moving about, and as the night was cold the majority of the roughs went away without even waiting for Mr. Brett's return home.

**THE NATIONAL COVENANT OF SCOTLAND.**—A correspondent informs us that a very interesting and valuable document happens to be in Inverness at present, being one of the actual originals of the National Covenant of Scotland, signed in the year 1635. It is written on strong vellum in a fine hand, and is subscribed by hundreds of names, prominent among which are those of Montrose, Rothes, Drumlanrig, Elcho, Wemyss, Balcarass, Leslie, and others. About twenty of the names are penned with blood. This is one of the few sheets which were got up in 1638, the better to facilitate signing the great national protest in different parts of the country. There may be more, but we know only of other two of the sheets being now in existence. One of these is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the other was disposed of to Government by the trustees of the late Marquis of Breadalbane, in whose family it had remained since the time his ancestor appended his name to the document. The present copy is in good preservation, and is without doubt a genuine relic of the dark and troublous period of Scottish history to which it refers.—*London Scotsman*.

**THE APPROACHING PROTESTANT DEMONSTRATION IN IRELAND.**—The approaching meeting at Hillsborough on the 30th is (says a Dublin letter) awaited with great interest on all sides. As the success of the demonstration will in a great measure depend upon the co-operation of Protestants of all denominations, a keen controversy is maintained in the local press—on the one hand to secure, and on the other to prevent, an alliance between the Episcopalians and the Dissenters. The *Belfast News Letter* is all conciliation and kindness, paying the most handsome tributes to the sterling virtues of the Presbyterians and Methodists, wooing them in the accents of a devoted lover. The *Northern Whig* meanwhile, is sedulously engaged in raking up every grievance and wrong which had been buried long since in oblivion, and, with rare conscientiousness, denounces the intolerance of prelacy. Every topic calculated to promote estrangement between the sections of Protestantism is skilfully brought into play in its columns. Several additional names of noblemen and gentlemen have appended to the requisition, but some who were expected to sign have declared off. In the *News Letter* there appears a letter from Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P. for the county of Tyrone, complaining that his name had been affixed without authority. The editor explains how the occurrence arose, and expresses regret that his lordship has not thought it right to sign.

### Religious Intelligence.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel will retire from the ministry after Midsummer in the ensuing year. Mr. Noel assigns as his reason advancing years, as he will then have entered on his seventieth year.

**OPEN-AIR MISSION.**—On Monday evening the quarterly meeting was held, in Queen-square Chapel, Westminster. About 150 of the members and friends of the mission were present, and tea was provided by Mr. Robert Baxter, a member of the committee. The chair was occupied by General Burrows, and a special address on "The Resurrection of Christ," designed to ground the preachers in doctrinal truth, was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Manning, a gentleman well known in connection with the editorial department of the Religious Tract Society. The meeting was also addressed by the Bishop of Huron, Canada West, and Mr. Kirkham, the secretary, who briefly related his recent visits to Amsterdam and Paris.

**SURREY MISSION.**—The seventieth autumnal meeting of this society was held at Kingston on Wednesday, the 23rd instant. The general committee sat at twelve o'clock, when a goodly number of friends collected together for the transaction of business. Two sermons were preached on the occasion, one at the Baptist Chapel, in the afternoon, by the Rev. W. A. Essery, and the other at the Independent Chapel in the evening, by the Rev. D. Jones, B.A. More than twenty ministers from different parts of the county

were present at the services; fresh subscribers were obtained, and about 25*l.* added to the funds of the society. The reports from the several districts were of a very encouraging nature. One evangelist who has gone to Mr. Spurgeon's college leaves his station more prosperous than it has been for many years. At another station a gentleman has built a neat and commodious chapel, which he places at the service of the mission, and it is well filled every Sunday. The committee have this year added another evangelist to their staff of labourers, and in entering on his district he found a willing people to hear the Gospel, in numbers surpassing all expectation. As far as evangelistic effort is concerned, the mission never presented a more hopeful and promising aspect. It has eight missionaries, whose districts embrace more than forty villages and hamlets of Surrey, where hundreds of persons have been brought to Christ through their instrumentality. Help is much needed.

**WEST DULWICH.**—The recognition service in connection with the settlement of the Rev. Walter Hardie, B.A., as pastor of the church at West Dulwich, was held on Wednesday evening, the 23rd inst. Tea was provided at five o'clock, and many of Mr. Hardie's old friends from Wycliffe Chapel were present. The first part of the service was conducted by the Rev. W. K. Lea, of Lower Norwood, after which the Rev. John Pillans, of Camberwell, offered special prayer for the pastor and church. The charge to the minister was delivered by Professor Newth, M.A., of New College, and the address to the congregation by the Rev. Joseph Beasley, of Blackheath. The Revs. R. Lewis, of Upper Norwood, E. Johnson, B.A., of Forest Hill, and others were present.

**STOKE NEWINGTON.**—The recognition of the Rev. W. Spensley as the pastor of Abney Chapel, Stoke Newington, where Dr. Watts once ministered, and over which the Rev. Mr. Jefferson lately presided, took place on Thursday evening, October 17. A very large congregation thronged the chapel. The Rev. Dr. Raleigh opened the service with prayer, and read passages of Scripture. The Rev. J. S. Pearsall delivered an introductory address on the Scriptural origin of Congregationalism, and the advantages of that mode of church government. The Rev. J. S. Russell, M.A., asked the usual questions of the candidate, and the Rev. T. W. Aveling offered up prayer. The Rev. H. Allon then delivered the charge to the minister. Another hymn having been sung, prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, and the service concluded. On Sunday morning the Rev. Professor Newth, M.A., preached to the people, and in the evening the pulpit was occupied by the newly-ordained pastor.

**NEW CROSS.**—The foundation stone of Brockley-road Baptist Chapel was laid on Monday week, by Joseph Tritton, Esq., in presence of a large company. A considerable number of contributions were laid on the stone, including one of 200*l.* from Peter Mumford, Esq. After singing and prayer, the company dispersed for a time, and reassembled for tea in the large schoolroom—now the largest in the neighbourhood. A large number assembled to tea. In the evening a public meeting was held; James Harvey, Esq., presided, and deeply interested the meeting by his judicious counsel and promise of help, giving a donation of ten guineas and a premium of five per cent. upon all the money which should be raised from that evening to the opening day, and urged that an effort should be made to raise the whole amount, towards which, if done in that time, his promise would amount to 200*l.* Mr. Wigner in like manner also promised ten per cent. The secretary read lists of contributions, and interesting addresses were delivered by the Revs. W. Woods and N. Bishop, M.A., Wesleyan minister, who had formerly been with Mr. Wigner in Lynn as fellow-minister, C. Bailhache, George Martin, S. Cowdy; Alfred Bowser, Esq.; S. R. Pattison, Esq.; W. Olney, Esq., &c. &c. Very cordial sympathy was expressed, towards this infant cause, which is so greatly needed in the neighbourhood.

Mr. John Kitchin, of Airedale College, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Independent Church, Woodhouse, near Sheffield.

The Rev. H. Tarrant, late of Sheffield, has accepted the unanimous call given to him by the church and congregation of Salem Chapel, Leeds, as successor of the Rev. W. Hudswell.

**TAVISTOCK.**—The Rev. J. Morrison Newland, of Bournemouth, has accepted the unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational church here.

**HASLINGDEN.**—Mr. A. F. Barfield, of Airedale College, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational Church, Haslingden, Lancashire.

**ELSTREAD, NEAR GODALMING.**—At the above village, which is one of the Surrey Home Mission stations, on Wednesday, October 16, and two following days, a bazaar was held in aid of the extinction of a heavy debt on the chapel and British schoolrooms. The weather was favourable, and everything passed off most happily. The sale of articles realised ninety pounds, which, with some generous subscriptions, raised the whole receipts to over one hundred pounds; this, with one hundred and fifty pounds already subscribed or promised, leads the friends to hope that by the close of the year they shall succeed in raising the remaining amount required (about 100*l.*) to entirely free their cause from debt.

**MELBOURNE.**—The *Melbourne Age* reports the opening of a new and beautiful church in Collins-street, for the ministry of the Rev. A. M. Henderson, late of Claremont Chapel, London. For a considerable time prior to the hour at which it was announced that morning service would commence, says the *Age*, masses of fashionably dressed persons poured into the church by every entrance. At eleven o'clock,



when service began, every foot of space available in the interior was occupied, and large numbers constituting a congregation in themselves, were unable to obtain admission. Not less than 2,000 persons could have been present, and amongst them we noticed a great many of our leading citizens. The Rev. John Graham, of Sydney, conducted divine service, which which was appropriate to the occasion. There was an excellent choir, and the fine voices, mingled with the solemn peals of the organ, temporarily fitted, told grandly in the spacious hall. Mr. Graham also preached the sermon, taking for his text Exodus xv. 20, to the end. The sermon, which was delivered extempore, and in a full, clear voice, was heard in every portion of the edifice. At the afternoon service the Rev. Mr. Graham again preached, his text being 1 John ii. 17. Service was held in the evening, at half-past six, when the Rev. A. M. Henderson, pastor of the church, preached from Psalm lxxxviii. 5, 6. A collection, in aid of liquidating the debt due on the building of the church, was made after each service, and the aggregate sum contributed amounted to 391*l.* 9*s.*

**RICHMOND CHAPEL, SALFORD.**—On Thursday, October 24th, the Rev. D. Jones Hamer, of Lancashire Independent College, was publicly recognised as the pastor of this church. Service was held in the afternoon, when the Rev. Professor Scott, LL.D., of Lancashire Independent College, conducted the devotional exercises. The Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., delivered an introductory address on the nature of ordination. The Rev. Watson Smith gave an exposition of Congregational principles as arising from the fact the God constituted man a moral voluntary being, and based his remarks on the words on Paul, "Jerusalem which is above is free." The Rev. Joseph Muncaster pronounced the benediction. At the close of this service tea was served in the schoolroom. The pastor presided. Among the ministers present were the Revs. J. Gwyther, J. G. Rogers, B.A., Dr. Parker, Professor Newth, J. Rawlinson, G. Nicholson, B.A., Watson Smith, J. Muncaster, E. Walker, J. Morgan, A. Anderson, B.A., S. Lewin, &c. &c. Letters had been received from Professor Henry Rogers, the Rev. A. Thomson, M.A., G. W. Conder, R. W. M'All, A. Macfadyen, M. A. Henry Griffiths, James Bedell, J. M'Alauane, &c., regretting their inability to attend and take part in the service. In the evening, at half-past seven, the Rev. R. W. Selbie, B.A., conducted the devotional exercises. The Rev. J. Gwyther, the senior minister in Manchester, asked the usual questions, which were replied to by James Bancroft, Esq., on behalf of the deacons, and by the pastor. The Rev. Professor Newth, of Lancashire Independent College, offered the recognition prayer. The Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of London, delivered the charge to the pastor. The Rev. A. Anderson, B.A., pronounced the benediction. The attendance was very large, and the whole service deeply interesting and impressive. On Sunday last, the Rev. T. M. Herbert, M.A., preached the sermon to the people.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—An important work, in which the friends of the Baptist Chapel, Cannon-street, Birmingham, have for the last two years been occupied, was brought to a close on Monday evening, October 14, by a tea and public meeting, the last of a series of public services. The first part of the work—namely, the erection of lecture and school-rooms, and formation of vestries and ladies' rooms out of the old schoolroom—was finished rather more than a year ago at a cost of 1,597*l.*, the whole of which sum was obtained chiefly from the Cannon-street Church and congregation. The second part—namely, the thorough cleaning, painting, and repairing of the chapel—has been completed, and the reopening services were as follows:—On October 10th two sermons were preached by the Rev. N. Hayercroft, of Leicester. On the following Sunday the Rev. William Leese Giles preached to large congregations. On Monday a tea and public meeting was held, at which J. H. Hopkins, Esq., presided. The rooms were crowded, more than 500 sitting down to tea, and amongst those present were the Revs. C. Vince, G. B. Johnson, J. J. Brown, S. Pearson, M.A., McFie, H. O. Leonard, M.A., F. Marchant, S. Chew, W. L. Giles, J. S. Hopkins, Esq., and A. Hopkins, Esq. The public meeting was held in the chapel, which was filled in every part. The secretary of the church reported that towards the 26*th*, which he estimated the repairs would cost, there had been received by subscriptions, and 22*l.* from the collections, 196*l.* The meeting was next addressed by most of the gentlemen already named. The speeches were all of an earnest, practical, and encouraging nature. The Rev. W. L. Giles, who was received with loud cheers, offered a few remarks on the church and its recent work. He stated that in spite of the increase of churches in the suburbs constantly weakening the town churches, within less than three years (when the present work was paid for, as it soon would be) they would have raised and expended 1,840*l.* on the place, and during the four years he had resided amongst them more than 200 had been received into fellowship. That meeting inaugurated, together with the reopening of the chapel, the commencement of his fifth year's ministry amongst them. It was announced that the proceeds of the tea given by the ladies was upwards of 20*l.*, making the whole amount realised about 215*l.*

**HUDDERSFIELD.**—The opening of the new schools in connection with Hillhouse Congregational church, Huddersfield, took place on Thursday evening, Oct. 17, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Allon, London, to a large congregation. On Sunday sermons were preached by the Rev. Professor Newth, Lancashire Independent College; and on Monday evening there was a tea party, to which a large number of persons sat down. After tea, a meeting was held in the large and handsome assembly of the new schools. The room was well

filled. Hugh Mason, Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne, occupied the chair, and was supported by the Revs. R. Skinner, R. Bruce, M.A., M. Miller, and W. Braden; Wright Mellor, Esq., W. Wrigley, Esq., W. Shaw, Esq., J. Willans, Esq., Messrs. C. Hirst, W. Atkinson, and others. Mr. J. E. Willans, treasurer, read the financial report, from which it appeared that the total cost of the schools would be about 1,812*l.* 11*s.* Towards this sum there had been received in subscriptions, collections, &c., including 11*l.* raised by the scholars, the sum of 912*l.* 11*s.*, leaving 900*l.* still to be raised. The chairman said he was there that night on behalf of the Sunday-school institution, which he loved deeply and sincerely. There was really nothing fresh to say about it; but perhaps they might be disposed to hear a word or two on the subject from a comparative stranger. He would yield to no one in its attachment to the Sunday-school system, and in recognition of his claims. He believed that to the Sunday-school they were indebted for the all but perfect peace, the contentment, the good order, and the loyalty which the people of the cotton districts displayed at the time of very great distress to themselves. Mr. Mason proceeded to refer to the outside result of Sunday-school operations, attributing to them the vast improvement that had taken place of late years in the character of the people, and the more refined and elevated character of their amusements. He urged them all to come forward, with liberal hands and hearts, to assist the committee in getting rid of the debt that was upon them. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. Skinner, Wright Mellor, Esq., the Rev. Marmaduke Miller, the Rev. R. Bruce, &c.

**BERKS, OXFORDSHIRE, AND SOUTH BUCKS ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT CHURCHES.**—The autumnal meetings of this association were held at Henley-on-Thames on Monday and Tuesday, the 21st and 22nd inst. On Monday evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. D. Martin, of Oxford; his subject, "An Unction from the Holy One." On Tuesday there was an early prayer-meeting, very largely attended. Also, a conference of ministers, when the "defective and inadequate knowledge of the Scriptures of many of the members of our churches, and the best means to be adopted in order to remedy this evil," were discussed. Subsequently a meeting for the transaction of the business of the association was held under the presidency of the Rev. John Rowland, at which very gratifying reports of the increased vigour of the association and of its enlarged evangelistic agency were given. At a public meeting in the evening two addresses were delivered, one by the Rev. W. Legg, B.A., of Reading, on "The Signs of the Times"; the other by the secretary, the Rev. R. Balmer, of Reading, on "The Witnessing Church." All the meetings were attended more largely than usual, and were of a specially healthful and stimulating character, while the surpassing beauty of the neighbourhood of Henley, and the generous hospitalities of the Rev. J. Rowland and his people, rendered the visit of the association as pleasant as it was profitable.

### Correspondence.

#### MR. HENRY RICHARD AND THE REPRESENTATION OF MERTHYR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I think you will agree with me that there does not live a single native of the Principality of Wales so justly entitled to the respect, the veneration, and confidence of the Cambrian people, as Mr. Henry Richard. He has proved his claim to be regarded as one of our best and purest patriots, not by words merely, but by deeds, and by a life of unswerving fidelity to the land that gave him birth, and the home of his fathers' sepulchre. He has ever been the uncompromising advocate of those great principles of civil, commercial, and religious freedom, by the operation of which our land has become so honoured and beloved among the nations of the earth. To the promulgation of those principles he has devoted a great portion of his life. There is scarcely a public movement, undertaken and carried on by the Liberal party, which has not secured his cordial support and hearty co-operation. To the anti-slavery cause he has rendered eminent service. He was one of the illustrious band of patriots, led by Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, who secured for the toiling millions who had no property but their labour, and no income but their wages, free trade in corn. No one has laboured with a more hearty good-will than he to break the fetters with which a Christian is bound, and to liberate the Established Church from the trammels of State control. The commercial treaty [with France had all the support he was able to give as a journalist and a patriot. In the great struggle which has resulted in the political emancipation of the people by the present Reform Bill, Mr. Richard has rendered signal service. And lastly, perhaps, not a single public man living who has laboured so hard and continuously for the triumph of peace, the healing of wounds caused by the remembrance of the past, and in bringing about a feeling of cordial amity and generous confidence, especially between us and the French people. Moreover, during his public career, he has ever been consistent with the principles he has always professed. He has not, like some of his countrymen, forsaken the faith of his youth and the principles professed even in his manhood. As years rolled on, and event succeeded event, study, observation, and reflection have deepened his early convictions

—have confirmed him more strongly in his faith, and as his honesty and integrity of character shine forth with conspicuous lustre, he cannot be regarded otherwise than as one of the fittest public men to whose care should be committed the imperial interests of his fellow-countrymen. I rejoice, therefore, beyond measure that the people of Merthyr have invited Mr. Richard to become their representative in Parliament, and most sincerely do I hope that he may be returned by a triumphant majority.

Although it may be regarded as an hyperbolic expression, yet I feel justified in saying that there is not a single Welsh member who possesses the qualifications of Mr. Richard as a Parliamentary representative. There may be his superior in certain branches of knowledge, but in other respects they are infinitely inferior to him. He possesses a well-disciplined and well-cultured mind. He is a terse, logical, and elegant writer, his English being marked both for beauty of diction and vigour. As an orator, he is really eloquent; his delivery being wholly free from those breaks in the arrangement of his periods, which unfortunately characterise the speeches of some of our best speakers. Moreover, those who have carefully read his speeches and writings need not to be informed that he is well read in the principles of government and the science of political economy, while his acquaintance with European policies and parties is intimate, and far above the average of British statesmen. Besides, how intense is his love of the fatherland. He has proved this in many a hard-contested battle. His pen has been employed in defence of the weak against the malignant, and in exposing and bringing to the light of day the malicious, venomous, and malevolent attacks made upon the Welsh people and their institutions by ministers of an alien Church. The Cambrian nation is under obligations to Mr. Richard which can never be amply repaid. He has, however, the consolation of feeling that he has done his duty to his country as a patriot, and that the discharge of that duty has secured for him the love, the gratitude, and the universal respect and confidence of every lover of freedom in the Principality. All honour, then, to the Merthyr people for having selected Mr. Richard as their candidate for the second seat created by the Reform Bill. He deserves the highest honour which the Cambrian people has the power to bestow; and I exceedingly rejoice that the people of the Hills have acted so wisely in selecting such a man to represent them. In Mr. Richard their imperial interests will be safe. He will confer a lustre on Merthyr which no local man can. Between him and the people of Merthyr and Aberdare, there is an identity of feeling, a community of sentiment, and an harmony of views respecting all the great questions which will and must come up for discussion in the Reform Parliament which render him the fittest person to represent them in the House of Commons.

Those qualifications are not possessed by his two competitors for the seat. I would not, however, detract from the merits of the other candidates. Both Mr. Bruce and Mr. Fothergill are highly respectable men. Then I hold in the highest esteem. But it must be owned that they are not the Liberals required for the present day, nor can they possibly properly represent the Dissenters of Merthyr. Both are Churchmen. Both are advocates of the religious ascendancy of an alien Church in Wales. The former, like most of Whig statesmen, is an opponent of the ballot, though he cannot shut his eyes to the fact, that so long as open voting is continued, the representation of Wales must continue a mockery. There the will of the landlord is supreme. There landlord terrorism and dictation is carried with a high hand. There the people are driven to the poll-booth as sheep to the slaughter, and if the people refuse to submit to this tyranny, they know that they will be driven from their homesteads, and thereby suffer social ruin. Mr. Bruce knows, nay, no one is better informed, that these evils do exist, in every county and borough of Wales, yet, notwithstanding their existence, with their concomitant evils, corruption and bribery, he opposes secret voting, because, forsooth, it is un-English. Those evils are a disgrace to our civilisation no less than our religion, and whatever laws may be passed by Parliament, and however stringent their provisions, I am certain that this disgrace on the British name will not be removed until secret voting becomes the law of the land. Mr. Richard is, and always has been, an advocate of the ballot, and if he fail to win the honour the Merthyr and Aberdare Liberals intend to confer upon him, he will fail in consequence of the absence of the ballot, as doubtless, some of the iron and coal masters will use every exertion to influence their men to vote against him, and they will be unlike most employers of labour if they do not resort to threats and intimidation to secure their end. However, when the contest comes, I sincerely trust that there will be no broken pledges, no wavering, no inclination to give way in the face of threats, if threats be used, but that those who sign the requisition to Mr. Richard will stand on the day of contest as firm as the everlasting rock. If they will only be true to themselves, and faithful to the principles they profess, they will achieve a memorable victory.

I need hardly say that I look forward to that triumph with feelings of confidence. I shall rejoice, in the first place, on the ground that Mr. Richard will gain a seat in the House of Commons, especially that in him the



Liberal party will possess such an able advocate and ally. His triumph will, however, afford us a lesson which will be of supreme importance to us as a nation. In that victory the Merthyr electors will naturally point to other constituencies, and will say, "Behold what we have done! go ye and do likewise." Their triumph will be an example to us, and it will, I sincerely believe, stimulate us as a nation to consecrate our lives and our power to accomplish the end with which every Cambrian patriot's heart is inspired, namely, to secure representatives whose principles are in perfect agreement with those held by the Welsh people. To the dishonour of Welsh Liberals and Nonconformists, this is not the present case. They are content to wear the yoke of bondage. Though they are in the proportion of eight to ten of the population, they submit to be represented in Parliament by supporters and upholders of an alien Church, who generally support ecclesiastical measures hostile to the interest of Dissenters. I hope, however, that these times are passing away. I trust my countrymen will resolve to be free. Indeed, I anticipate that the time is not far distant when they will make a resolute resolve to throw off the fetters which they are bound, and that, come what may, will no longer submit to have their imperial interests committed to men, who naturally, are their political and religious enemies. Hence the reason why I look forward with some interest and hope to the Merthyr struggle. The Liberals and the Dissenters of Wales look to the electors there to do their duty, to return the man of their choice, and to send to Parliament one of the best and ablest of Cambrian patriots.

I am, Sir, yours most obedient servant.  
YOUNG WALES.

#### THE LATE CONGREGATIONAL UNION MEETING.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your leading article in your issue of the 16th inst., upon the desirability of enlisting the lay element in the deliberations of the Congregational Union, encourages me to submit an observation, relative to the subject which was brought forward by the Rev. J. Stoughton.

Is there no topic of moment more worthy the attention of the Congregational Union at the present conjuncture than the abstract right of individuals to presidency over congregations? Is this a time, when problems not a few of vital importance demand earnest and instant consideration, for yielding place to a question of the above nature; and as to which a disinterested person might indeed without impertinence ask what in the extraction of its propounder constitutes his title to preside over a congregation, and what in the case of another person of extraction not inferior would disentitle such person to hold the same office? The credit of the Union was only saved by the opposite protest of the Rev. J. Kennedy against the preposterous pretensions enounced. But it is not with the object of combating these that I address you, but to point out, if I may, the mischief which cannot fail to come to the cause, by the serious discussion of a topic of such narrow littleness by any religious body aspiring to influence the public mind. Will not those who wish well to Congregationalism be smitten with vexation and disappointment, when they see time, instead of being occupied with matters of an import in some measure befitting the exigencies of the times, thus making the deliberations of the Union to bear a favourable contrast to those of other Ecclesiastical meetings of recent date, frittered away upon a theme, the chief aim in mooted which seems, to the common understanding of a layman, to be "the magnifying of my office"? And what will be the probable impression conveyed by these priestly airs to the minds of those who regard Congregationalism with at least indifference? Is it not likely that they will say to themselves, "Here is the familiar weed cropping up in this sect too, which, crowing over the embarrassments of the State Church, has rushed at once to the conclusion that the Church is represented by it, and see what engages its thoughts"? And will they not turn away in impatient disgust?

If it be at all the aim of Congregationalism to win the adhesion of the educated and cultured of their countrymen, it is surely not to sacerdotal pretensions that it can look for success. Why, what is it but this same odious assumption that men are fairly weary of in the clergy of, I might say, all denominations, and which constitutes perhaps the chief bar nowadays to the advancement of true religion?

Some of the Congregational ministers, I take leave to add, seem to stand in urgent need of the reminder that in relation to their congregations they are only *primus inter pares*, and are engaged not for their presumed mystic power or right to presidency over the hirers, but, since there must be a division of labour, simply for convenience's sake. And it would save a vast deal of stupid assumption, with its manifold evils, if engagements between ministers and congregations were in all cases limited to a specified term, at the end of which it should be optional to either side to terminate them. This might help to chase from the ministerial mind the unsound notion entertained as to position and duty. If, at the same time, the reform were further carried to the "Deacon's" preserve, by dropping the name altogether and substituting the word "Committee" for it,

much of both misapprehension and scandal might be avoided.

Ministers would do well to give heed to the remarks contained in your leading article. Great is the opportunity of Congregationalism now, but it is an opportunity that will assuredly be missed if its ministers begin to prate about "churches" and to talk of forming opinion for the purpose of "branding" (I use Mr. Stoughton's own word) people who may not be able to perceive any wisdom in the notions put forward. "Brand," then "stifle," or "crush"—these are, unhappily, familiar words in ecclesiastical history, but of a man who uses them in this year of 1867, I can only say that his eyes are closed to the signs of the times. No, the day of repression, of dogmatism, and of an exclusive caste, under whatever denomination, is, if I do not err greatly, past.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
A LAYMAN.

October 24.

#### PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

No. 1.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A valued friend, who is a staunch Churchman and a bigoted Tory, sent me the following remarks in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the *Nonconformist* for Sept. 11. :—

I have read your letter with interest, and can cordially agree with most of it, but I think it is quite possible to say a great deal that is weighty in favour of primogeniture and large farms. I think that the influence of a powerful territorial aristocracy is a useful counterbalance to the instability and rashness of popular passion, and now that a revolutionary franchise bill is about to invest the most unstable and ignorant of our population with a dangerous proportion of power, I should be sorry to see aristocratic power diminished as I believe it would be by the repeal of the law of primogeniture. I know nothing of Belgian farming, but in France, where the soil is greatly subdivided, the farmers are greatly behindhand in agricultural matters; the small extent of their holdings preventing the accumulation of the capital necessary for improvements. I have always understood that to Ireland the same remark was often applicable, and hence to a certain degree the impoverished condition of the Irish farmer. Again, it is obvious that if France had possessed during the last fifty years, a large and influential landed proprietary, their steady power in the State would have prevented those frequent oscillations between democratic violence on the one hand, and the excess of despotic power on the other, which have so largely entered into the modern history of France. Territorial magnates are the ballast of the ship of State: may England long possess them!

It is always refreshing to meet with genuine, unmitigated, outspoken Toryism, and yet there is something awe-inspiring in the trenchant advocacy of fallacious opinions. The Anthropological Society, which has devoted so much attention to "the negro's place in nature," might surely achieve greater results by an inquiry into "the Tory's place in nature." We all know that negroes are born black, but science has not yet demonstrated whether the "True Blue" tint is visible in the birthhood of Tories. It is clear, however, that the Toryism of my friend must have grown with his growth, and strengthened with his strength. Nevertheless, he is quite a phenomenon. It is impossible to explain how a gentleman highly educated, keen-witted, and a clever reasoner on other matters, should so wilfully shut his eyes to what in the language of the American statesman we may term "the inexorable logic of facts."

England has possessed a landed proprietary with more or less of feudal privileges since the Norman Conquest, and yet no country on earth has had more revolutions. Without going farther back, it is not much more than a century since the reigning sovereign was in mortal terror of the revolutionary standard of the Pretender, who was supported, not by the people, but by the landed gentry. With the last forty years we have had several narrow escapes from revolution, and we have certainly no reason for undue boasting in this matter. Indeed, it requires no prophetic power to foretell that were the throne of England to be desecrated by such a man as Louis XIV. of France, or another George IV., the prospects of revolution would be by no means distant. When we are thanking God that we are not as the French are, let us not forget that our own Commonwealth and the revolt of the American States were the precursors of the French Revolution.

Those who defend the law of primogeniture and the entail of estates have probably not considered the question in all its bearings. Why is there more pauperism in the United Kingdom than in any other civilised community? Why is it so difficult to "get on" for men who start without money or influence? The prevalence of drunkenness is one great cause, but abolish primogeniture and make the land free, and there would ensue a marvellous change. Land which is now not fairly taxed as regards other property, would return an immensely increased revenue to the State; younger sons would not be pauperised; the small freeholders, instead of dwindling in the counties, would become a power in the nation, and wealth being more generally diffused, rather than locked up in a few hands, would multiply even more rapidly.

French farming is doubtless not equal to the best English farming, but the farmers in France are by no means wanting in energy, perseverance, and shrewdness. The wheat they grow is equal to the finest of our wheat,

and French flour is, as a rule, much better than our flour. The only argument which has any weight in favour of large farms, is the one which refers to their having a better prospect of being developed and improved than small holdings. It is characteristic of Englishmen to foster a state of society which has prevented the spread of education and intelligence among small farmers, and then to turn round and reproach the unfortunate sufferers by the system. One thing I can, however, testify from personal investigation, that, taken as a whole, the plan of small farms in France is highly beneficial to the community, and it would be well for England if land were subdivided. In France, a peasant often, by thrift and industry, raises himself to the position of a proprietor, but in England no labourer ever advances beyond the grade in which he is told that "it has pleased God to place him."

Now that Lord Stanley has shown such a conciliatory spirit in dealing with the Americans, probably Tories may admit that in the United States small farms have proved entirely successful.

My friend's allusion to Ireland is particularly unfortunate, for the troubles of the sister isle are caused by the want of small freeholds. Disentail the land in Ireland, and cut it up in small lots, and there would only remain the Irish Church to deal with. It is bad enough for the land in England to be tied up as it is, but if we had no more freeholders here than there are in Ireland, there would soon be treason in the hearts even of Tories. Moreover, the Irish are not without capital to farm with, and in proof of this, the editor of a daily paper in Ireland has assured me that there is as much money hidden in old stockings in that country as there is in the banks. Unproductive capital always involves loss to the nation as well as to the individual.

The laws of primogeniture and entail were designed to perpetuate a state of society which is thus ably described by the late W. M. Thackeray:—"A man becomes enormously rich, or he wins a great battle, or executes a treaty, or is a clever lawyer, who makes a multitude of fees and ascends the bench, and the country rewards him for ever with a gold coronet (with more or less balls or leaves), and a title and a rank as legislator. 'Your merits are so great,' says the nation, 'that your children shall be allowed to reign over us in a manner. It does not in the least matter that your eldest son be a fool; we think your services so remarkable that he shall have the reversion of your honours when death vacates your noble shoes. If you are poor we will give you such a sum of money as shall enable you and the eldest born of your race for ever to live in fat and splendour. It is our wish that there should be a race set apart in this happy country who shall hold the first rank, have the first prizes and chances in all Government jobs and patronages. We cannot make all your dear children peers—that would make peerage common, and crowd the House of Lords uncomfortably—but the young ones shall have everything a Government can give; they shall get the pick of all the places; they shall be captains and lieutenant-colonels at nineteen, when hoary-headed old lieutenants are spending thirty years at drill; they shall command ships at one-and-twenty, and veterans who fought before they were born.' And as we are eminently a free people, and in order to encourage all men to do their duty, we say to any man of any rank—Get enormously rich, make immense fees as a lawyer, or great speeches, or distinguish yourself and win battles—and you, even you, shall come into the privileged class, and your children shall reign naturally over ours."

Thackeray was loyal to his Queen and country, but it is possible to view with indignation the abuses which exist in the body politic without being either a republican or revolutionist. A time will come when Englishmen will wonder as much that these things could be tolerated for a single day, as they would have been surprised at the stupidity of the Chinese if Charles Lamb's story of the burnt pig had been veritable fact. How visibly does the manly and pure Saxon English of Thackeray contrast with the incongruous word-twisting of Carlyle! Thackeray, writing for men of sense, clothed his opinions in common sense, whilst Carlyle having gained an unparalleled success as a torturer of language, and writing in the spirit of a flunkey, has sought only to excel himself in the art of grotesquely expressing exploded ideas. Thank God! many of the writings of Thackeray will be venerated as English classics, when the later works of the rank-adoring and freedom-hating "Chelsea Philosopher" are remembered only as "Curiosities of Literature," contemporary with Barnum. Possibly Carlyle may live to discover that the creations of his brain have, to use his own term, "deliquesced" into vapour.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
JOSEPH A. HORNER.  
Great Yarmouth, October 21, 1867.

#### CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—My rejoinder to Mr. Arnold shall be very brief.

1st. The first-class carriages to which I alluded were lined with velvet and decorated with mirrors, &c. Excepting the Royal carriages, there are none like them in England. As smoking carriages are provided, Mr. Arnold was himself to blame if he found his anti-tobacco feelings outraged.

2nd. When I referred to the second-class carriages



as exactly like "some" of our own first-class carriages, I used the word *some* to distinguish first-class carriages which are fitted up to seat four persons on each side, from others only seating three on a side. The meaning Mr. Arnold has affixed to the word is entirely gratuitous. As, however, it is evident he has not travelled on the lines I particularly named, I don't see that he is fairly entitled to an opinion thereon.

3rd. It is evident that Mr. Arnold not only disagrees with me, but is also at issue with the whole travelling world, for he now says, "If cloth, instead of leather, which is preferable for cleanliness, is superiority, then I admit that continental carriages are far superior to ours." So, after all, Mr. Arnold has made a great discovery, which would be worth many thousands a year to our railway companies if the ignorant public could only be made to swallow the idea: carriages lined with leather—as many of our second-class ones are—are superior to those improperly denominated first-class, which are lined with cloth! I give Mr. Arnold all the credit he deserves for this unique notion.

4th. When I said the "accommodation" for travellers was "much superior" to that on English railways, the plain grammatical reference was to the *method* of travelling, and indeed if I had intended to include *speed*, I should have used different phraseology. Continental railways are worked at about the speed of our Great Eastern, and although no one dislikes slow locomotion more than I do, I feel sure neither Mr. Arnold nor myself would regret to see our railways uniformly going slower if we could thereby attain to the freedom from accidents which honourably distinguishes railways on the continent.

5th. Had I thought with Mr. Arnold that tourists were right in depreciating everything on the continent, I should certainly not have addressed you on these matters. It is my conviction that the arrogant bearing of John Bull on his travels, tends to create enmity to England, and to prevent the hastening on of the time when wars shall be rendered impossible by the development of a purer patriotism and a nobler nationality.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

JOSEPH A. HORNER.

Great Yarmouth, Oct. 28, 1867.

#### M.P.'s ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

At a dinner at Coventry a few days ago to inaugurate a Working Men's Conservative Association for that city, Mr. ADDERLEY, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, was one of the speakers, and made a bitter speech. He said:—

The Conservative party has passed a bill for the country at large which the professed Liberals wanted to secure for one class alone, and, having done so, the Reformers at once turned round and blamed them for having passed the measure at all. I believe that the most fortunate thing that could have happened in the course of such a great question in this country is that the question has not been settled by the victory of parties seeking power, but by concession on the part of those at present in power. In judging of this question we must remember that in every party there are two extremes: if Conservatism ranges—what shall I say?—from Newdegate to Disraeli, the Radical party ranges from Russell to Bright. It is quite true that in the process of bringing about the present reformed state of things the Conservatives have had to change their ground, but they have not, in so doing, given up any question of principle: they still fight for the mixed constitution of the country as the opposite party fight for the supremacy of democracy. The fact that the principles of the party are unchanged is shown by a speech recently made by one of the ablest men on the Liberal side—Mr. W. E. Forster—in which he advocated the total abolition of the Irish Established Church. He does not care whether there are two national Churches or not; he is perfectly willing to subsidise both Catholic and Protestant Churches, but the general feeling of himself and his friends is that there should be no Established Church in this kingdom. This is nothing more than the American feeling—the right of every person to worship God as he pleases; but they forget this, that it is also the right of every nation to worship God nationally if they choose so to do. Depend upon it, that the platitudes of the Radical party are of the shallowest possible description. It is all very well to say that every person has a right to worship God in his own way, but this does not in any way touch the question of a national Church. When a great victory has been won by this country's arms we thank God through the medium of the Church; and, similarly, when there has been a great national visitation, such as famine or pestilence, we humble ourselves nationally through the medium of the Church. The whole of the measures proposed by the Liberal party in connection with Church matters have been illogical in the extreme. Take, for instance, the preamble to their bill for the abolition of Church-rates. It states, in effect, that whereas some places, like Birmingham, do not wish for Church-rates, and do not have them, that, therefore, other places, like Coventry, which has magnificent churches, and wishes to keep them, shall not have the rates for their maintenance. On other points their views are equally one-sided and illogical.

The right hon. gentleman went on to develop and support this thesis, and from the cheers with which his observations were received he appears to have greatly amused his audience. Mr. Bromley's remarks were in the hon. member's usual vein.

A rather important Conservative demonstration took place in Essex on Thursday evening, the occasion being the anniversary of the Hinckford Conservative and Agricultural Club. Mr. O. DU CANE, M.P. for North Essex, was the chief speaker. The hon. gentleman justified the policy of the Government with regard to the Reform question, and expressed his hope that the bill of last session would be accepted as a settlement of the matter, at any rate for a generation. As regards the Abyssinian expedition, he regretted all wars with semi-barbarous powers, but he believed in the present instance the course pursued by the administration was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of our prestige in the East. Lieut.-Colonel Brise again announced his intention to offer himself as a Conservative candidate

at the dissolution for one of the divisions of the county.

On Thursday night Mr. McLAREN, M.P., addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents in the music-hall, Edinburgh. He entered at great length into the events of the session. He complained very much of the absence of his colleague, which had thrown nearly the whole business of the city on his (Mr. McLaren's) shoulders. After adverting to Lord Derby's bill of 1859, which he always thought the Liberal party had erred in throwing out, he went on to say that when he read the first draft of Mr. Disraeli's bill he thought it the most objectionable he had ever seen. But he felt that Mr. Disraeli in introducing the bill dealt with it in a spirit of fairness and candour, especially in soliciting the joint action of parties to make the bill a good one. The promise seemed all the fairer to the Liberal party that they constituted the majority of the House. At the first meeting at Mr. Gladstone's he was of the number of those who thought the bill should not be thrown out on the second reading as their leader proposed. Mr. McLaren then adverted to the second meeting in Mr. Gladstone's house, and to what took place at the tea-room party.

In the circumstances (he said), I formed a strong opinion that it was my duty, and for your interest, to do what I could individually to get the reform question settled during that session, and to resist any attempt to throw out the bill by substituting a 5*l.* rating franchise for a professedly household suffrage franchise, however imperfectly developed. Another consideration weighed with me in following this course. The great and almost overwhelming demonstrations which the working classes had got up, throughout the kingdom, with so much ability, and at such a great sacrifice to them of time and money, proved their earnest desire to obtain the franchise; and with my feelings of confidence in the wisdom with which they would use the power when they obtained it, I felt that it was my duty to endeavour to obtain the franchise for them at once, and in as large a measure as possible, without running the risk of having to wait for some years, and then perhaps getting a smaller measure than now appeared to be within our reach. It also appeared to me that the franchise proposed by Mr. Gladstone, equal to a real rental at 6*l.* 5*s.*, would not have satisfied the working classes after all that had taken place during the preceding year, and therefore that it would not have settled the question. In accordance with these feelings I resolved to oppose this instruction, but always with the fixed determination to support in committee every amendment which I thought would improve the bill, and which should be brought forward in the spirit of improvement, without any concealed desire to defeat the measure.

Mr. McLaren proceeded at great length to defend the independent Liberals from the attacks of his colleague and other members of the Whig party. He concluded by remarking that it was neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Disraeli, neither the Whigs nor the Radicals, that carried the bill in its improved form, for nearly all the bad clauses were dropped out without a division. In the words of Mr. Coleridge, he believed the bill was due to the fervour of public enthusiasm raised by John Bright.

Mr. CLAY, M.P., has been speaking in Hull on the subject of national education. He said:—

I make no doubt that the very first business of serious importance which will be taken up by the new House of Commons will be the subject of national education, and this will indeed be the best answer to those who fear that recent changes may have admitted to a share of political power some classes too ignorant as yet to feel the full responsibility which is cast upon them. I make no doubt that this great subject will be for some, yet only for some, future years to come, until it is settled, the great subject of interest in the country. It is a problem not exceedingly difficult of solution, because we have a good deal to go by in the last twenty years. The first idea was that education should be entirely voluntary, and until very recently some of the greatest authorities in the country—Mr. Baines, Mr. Morley, Mr. Miall, and others—believed that the real principle was voluntary effort alone. But for many years past voluntary effort has been aided and supplemented by the State, and the result of the experiment has been that entirely voluntary schools during the last twenty years have not increased in number; that the other schools have increased enormously; that, naturally, from having more money at their command, the buildings have been better, the school machinery has been better, the teachers have been better, and the schools, assisted by the State, have beaten out of the field those supported entirely by voluntary effort. Now, it is very greatly to the credit of the gentlemen whom I have named, and many others, that they have frankly confessed—for what reason they do not pretend to say—that the voluntary principle has failed, and that they themselves are of opinion that it is a matter which the State should undertake. This will make the task all the more easy.

The SPEAKER of the HOUSE of COMMONS spoke on the same subject last week at a dinner at Nottingham. In proposing the health of the Bishop of Lincoln, referring to his late charge to the clergy, the Right Hon. J. E. Denison said:—

According to the report he found the bishop said, "Another divergence between clergy and laity was threatened by the education question. Two convictions seemed firmly fixed in the lay mind—first, that the children of the labouring classes must be more generally educated; and secondly, that in all education the conscientious opinions of parents must be respected. So long as these two results were attainable under the denominational system, so long would that system be preferred and the State aid continued; but should it appear that they were unattainable, an entire alteration would be called for and effected, and religious teaching gradually eliminated from primary education throughout the country." Now so far as he (the speaker) was able to gather up public opinion, he believed that those expressions were founded upon a just and present view of the future. (Hear, hear.) He knew very well the great value of the help afforded by the clergy in the matter of education, and how highly important it was

that their co-operation and assistance should continue to be secured. Let him expressly say that he had not the slightest desire to aggravate the difficulties that existed, rather he wished to soften them; and he believed that the positions of the bishop would be acquiesced in by the great body of the laity of the diocese, and that they would assemble under his lordship's banner. Nor was it possible for him to suggest a doubt that the great body of the clergy would also rally under that banner. (Hear, hear.) As he accepted the main argumentative position of the bishop's charge, it was his wish to speak to this matter, as was recommended by the bishop, in a spirit of charity, and only with the desire to aid and further co-operation and good-will amongst both clergy and laity. (Hear.)

On the occasion of the presentation of prizes to the successful candidates at the last Oxford local examination at the Taunton centre, there was a large gathering at the Taunton Town-hall on Thursday afternoon. Lord TAUNTON, in the course of a long speech, said:—

The report of the Royal Commission on Middle Class Education, of which Mr. Acland and himself were members, would in a few weeks be submitted to her Majesty. During the two years they had been sitting they had had to deal with a great variety of subjects, many of which had been made matter of great dispute throughout the country. He had not the presumption to suppose that their recommendations would by any means command unanimous and general support, but at the same time he trusted that they had done something to show the mode in which any remedial measure ought to proceed. They would serve as pioneers of the course which the Government of the country would upon reflection think fit to adopt. (Hear, hear.) There was one question, however, more especially referred to in the report, on which he felt bound to say a word or two—he meant the question of endowed grammar-schools throughout the country. There were many of them in Somersetshire, and they were widely scattered throughout England, but very irregularly. They occurred in undue proportions in some parts of the country, and in others they were more sparsely distributed. Many were managed very well, and did a great deal of good. Much had been done to improve them. The labours of the Charity Commissioners and of the Commissioners of Equity had rooted out the gross irregularities which had formerly existed, yet he was bound to say that the system as a whole in its present state was utterly indefensible. He believed that they did not adequately perform the great duties which might be expected of them. They had been partly rendered inefficient by the change of events, and partly by other causes, and they required a far more systematic revision than they had yet received, and he held it to be one of the first duties of Parliament to look well into this matter and to apply the remedy. (Hear, hear.) He should be sorry to see anything like a sweeping destruction of the establishments. Many of them were venerable from antiquity. They were many of them prized and loved by the neighbourhoods in which they were, and in which they had done great good. He did not wish to use the educational establishments of England as though they were merely an affair of yesterday, and had no root in the history of the country. (Hear.) On the contrary, he wished to see a new life put into them. He wished to see them really useful, and thoroughly recommending themselves by their utility to the sense and reason of Englishmen. He believed this might be done. (Hear, hear.) These schools afforded a very good fund for educational influence. He thought there were 7,000 or 8,000 of these educational endowments, which the commissioners had passed in review. The result of their inquiries was that some did very good work, and others very little at all. Where they did not do good work, and where they did little work, they were positively a curse.

In speaking on the same topic, Mr. ACLAND, M.P., remarked:—

As to the abuses of the endowed schools, the lawyers had a great deal to answer for. The trammels and shackles that had surrounded endowments for hundreds of years practically hindered the advancement of education in many towns. There was a town in England, containing many thousands of inhabitants, where no private schoolmaster could get a living. (Hear.) Parents look forward to a free nomination to the school, and postpone the education of their children until they get it, and the result was that no private school flourished. It needed that the administrative power should be brought to bear on this subject. When it was talked over they must be prepared to act as the chairman advised, and set their faces against local hindrances. These were what chiefly obstructed middle-class education, and the improvements he hoped to see carried out during the next year or two. (Applause.) He hoped that whatever Parliament or the Government might do, and whatever intellectual writers for the press might say, English people would set themselves to work locally, dismissing from their minds prejudices and narrow jealousies, and above all dismissing from their minds any regard for petty pecuniary advantages which really debarr'd their children from a sound education. If they did that, there was a bright future for the middle classes of England, for the possessors of capital and the employers of labour, and through them for the labouring poor of the country. (Applause.)

In our last number we briefly referred to the fact that Mr. Gilpin and Lord Henley had paid their annual visit to their constituents. Mr. GILPIN's speech was so vigorous and pointed that we may be excused giving a lengthened extract:—

We hear of the incomparable genius of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—he is, I admit, a very clever man—and of the high and undoubted honour of my Lord Derby. I will not bow the knee to Baal. I say this Act has been passed by the Tory party in the House of Commons eating more dirt than any other political party has done since political parties were known in England. I say that has been done by their asserting boldly—and without standing in a white sheet, as they should have done when they declared it—that what a few months before they said was black was unmistakably white. I doubt not but that some behaved honestly; I don't say that all were led, as some of the leaders were, in my judgment, to act from expediency, and put political principle into their pockets. The great mass of the party but a few months before denounced the bill



brought in by Mr. Gladstone—a truer reformer than the whole batch of these Tories. They denounced it as revolutionary and as likely to turn the country upside down. They denounced the working classes in the first instance as unfit for the franchise, then they said the working class was not desirous to have it; and then these very men, at the "hey, presto!" of a great magician, do a thing that reflects upon the honesty and sincerity of statesmen, and inflicts a blow upon our national honour—for the honour of our statesmen is identified with our honour as a nation—from which it will be long before it recovers. General Peel gave his opinion of these exalted personages after sitting in the same Cabinet with them, and certainly they are not the men that Northampton Liberals delight to honour. General Peel said he had found that nothing was so elastic as the conscience of a Cabinet Minister. Lord Cranbourne—a man fitted by his talents, energy, industry, and intelligence to be a leader, and who will no doubt be a leader again—sacrificed his party to principle,—so did Lord Carnarvon; so did others; while Mr. Dizzy (I thus mention the name because it is a short way of doing so) and his companions think they have thrown so much dust in the eyes of the working classes that they will have you in hundreds about the hustings where their flag is displayed. But they reckon without their host. Some of us could not avoid having a feeling of loathing when we heard men on the Ministerial side of the House unblushingly swallow the words they had used some short time before, without even declaring that they were now convinced that they had been wrong. Not a few braved all criticism, like the immortal Hosen, and said,—

Well, supposing we had to gulp down our professions, we were ready next morning to come out with fresh ones, and if a man can, when provisions are so, eat up his own words, it is a mercy that 'tis so.

We are told that this great country has not yet adopted the doctrines of Bright and Beales; but it has got very near it. They don't acknowledge that Bright and Beales are doing it, they say Mr. Disraeli is doing it—Mr. Disraeli, who said that her Majesty's Government would never consent to household suffrage pure and simple, and his party elongated their ears and believed him! I expect to hear the same leaders come forward and say the same thing in reference to other subjects—Church-rates for instance. They will assure us that her Majesty's Government will never consent to the abolition of Church-rates, and in a month afterwards we will see them abolishing Church-rates. It will be said that her Majesty's Government will not consent to any change in the Established Church of England and Ireland; but as far as I can make out, the Irish Church Establishment will fall as ought to fall an unhallowed thing opprobrious to the true Christianity whose name it takes in vain. The Reform Bill was passed, and sundry parties had their quietus; but of all these parties the amiable Adullamites endured the worse. There is one of them you cannot keep down—Robert Lowe. (Hisses.) No, no, don't hiss; you will probably cheer him yet in this hall. Robert Lowe has made a very serious mistake, but he is sounder on ecclesiastical questions as I understand them than any man among the Tory party. He is sounder on those questions than many leaders of our own party, and these questions will be uppermost very soon. We hope that the people will be to a greater extent than heretofore represented in the House of Commons; that that will be recognised in the House of Lords, and that we shall not be always snubbed by them on the Church-rate question. We shall have to carry a measure for the protection of the voter, and I hope we shall do that even before we get the new electors. But if not before, I hope we shall do it soon afterwards. We will, of course, carry it through the House of Commons; but how are we to deal with the Lords? We cannot convert them; we cannot do away with them; but if you would have honest men to represent you, there must be protection for the voter. If the working class of England determine to have a man to represent them honestly and fearlessly, without hope of gain on the one hand, or fear of loss of favour on the other, they must endeavour to make the expense of elections much less onerous than it is. How can you ask a working man to stand for the representation of a constituency when he may have to pay 4,000*l.*, or 5,000*l.*, even, in legitimate expenses? That is one of the points that wants to be corrected. One part of our policy must be to educate the people. I am a Voluntary; always was, and always shall be, a Voluntary on principle; but we are brought face to face with a stern, unanswerable fact. Ignorance is the rule, enlightenment is the exception, among a large portion of our fellow-subjects, and it must be so no longer. If the national funds are to be expended, it is better to expend them on education than on prisoners. It is better to expend them in keeping people out of prison than in supporting them in prison. It is better to give the money for a good education, leaving the religious element to be taught by the pastors of the congregations to which the parents belong. I am prepared to be one of several others to do that in conjunction with my friend Mr. Morley and my friend Mr. Miall. I am sorry we have not him in the House of Commons, but I hope we shall soon have him there. A Voluntaryism has not kept pace with the necessities of the age, it becomes the duty of an honest man to say he has modified his opinion rather than to persist in it. We require some regulation in order to bring up our artisans to their proper place—the very head of the artisans of the whole world. There is one thing more we must do as soon as we get the Reformed Parliament, and this is to deal with the Irish Church. Ireland will be the Tory difficulty—it will be the Whig difficulty—until we start from the very beginning in reference to our dealing with Ireland, and proclaim equal laws, equal rights, and equal justice for all portions of her Majesty's subjects. The Irish Church is a monstrous thing. A man might have come here twenty years ago and he would be told all he knows now about the Irish Church. It is a monstrosity that the Church of a small minority should be the Establishment for that country. Earl Russell has come forward as the champion for the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church. Against that proposal, I, in this hall, enter my earnest and indignant protest. In the House of which I am by your favour a member I will on all occasions determinedly and vigorously oppose it. The answer given to Earl Russell's proposal by the Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland ought to be written in letters of gold. They declare that they will not take any State endowment whatever. That is their an-

swer to Lord Russell, and it is an answer that will be echoed by all the true Liberals of the country. I trust that Earl Russell will see himself that he is proposing an impossible thing, and will withdraw from an untenable position. I have no faith in this matter in the men now at the head of affairs. I don't know where they will go. Men who have done what they have done will do anything if you put a pressure upon them.

#### MR. M. W. THOMPSON AND HIS BRADFORD CONSTITUENTS.

On Thursday night, Mr. M. W. Thompson, the newly-elected member for Bradford, addressed a meeting of his constituents in the St. George's Hall. The attendance was more numerous, and considerably more noisy, than at any of the meetings which were held in Bradford during the reform agitation. That which Mr. Miall addressed in the same place about ten days ago was equally numerous, but, though the enthusiasm of his audience was quite as ardent, there were no such violent demonstrations as were made last night. For a full hour before the time announced for the commencement of the proceedings, a continuous stream of people flowed through the narrow entrances to the hall, which had been rendered still more inconvenient and impassable by the throwing across the staircase of a number of barriers, which, however, the rushing crowd early broke through. At seven o'clock Mr. Thompson entered the hall, and was loudly cheered. He was accompanied by the Rev. J. Smith, of Bankfoot; Mr. Charles Semon, Alderman Robertshaw, Mr. Samuel Storey, Mr. G. E. Mamford, the Rev. J. A. Jowett, Alderman Schofield, Mr. G. R. Mossman, jun., Mr. John Gurney, and others. Mr. Isaac Wright took the chair. The occupants of the galleries, finding themselves inconveniently crowded, got up in several corners a small fight among themselves, and from time to time caused frequent and protracted interruptions. During the time these disturbances were going on, Mr. Thompson leaned upon the railing in front of the platform and surveyed the crowd; before the interruption caused by one uproar had passed away another began, and thus a great portion of the evening was wasted. The chairman made forcible and plain-spoken, but fruitless appeals to the noisemakers; several members of Mr. Thompson's committee left the platform, and posted themselves at different points of the hall whence the noises had proceeded; but everything was rendered unavailing, mainly by the unwillingness of Mr. Thompson himself to take advantage of a lull in the storm and proceed with his speech, though often entreated by his immediate supporters to do so, in the hope of diverting the attention of the crowd. In this manner the proceedings were dragged through for upwards of an hour. At length Mr. Thompson got on to the subject of the licensing system, his connection with which has been the subject of remark during the late election. In dealing with that question he said "he did not see his way"; and at that point he was suddenly interrupted by a cry of "Three cheers for Miall," which was lustily responded to from all parts of the hall. The committee and supporters of Mr. Thompson on the platform immediately led an opposition cheer for the successful candidate, the chairman coming to the front and clapping vigorously. A trial of lungs between the opposing parties followed, and one supporter of Mr. Thompson's on the platform exclaimed in disgust, "This is Bradford! well, I'm ashamed of it"; whereupon a Miallite near him responded, "It's your own prizefighters down there that are kicking up the row." The chairman seized a favourable moment again to harangue the audience, and request them "to be as peaceable as they possibly could." Mr. Thompson then came forward, and beginning where he had left off—with the words, "I do not see my way"—his voice was once again drowned in a shout of laughter and exclamations of "Miall knows it." Ultimately the hon. gentleman succeeded in finishing his speech, which, although very short, in consequence of the numerous interruptions occupied nearly an hour and a quarter in its delivery. It consisted entirely of a recapitulation of the various points of his political creed, which may be described, generally, as decidedly Radical. Thanks were awarded to Mr. Thompson at the close of his address.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Robert Kell, and published in the Bradford papers, Mr. Miall writes:—"I would not willingly part with the experience I have had during the last fortnight; it has done me a world of good; and I very gratefully accept it as a high reward for any exertion I may have been called on to put forth in behalf of our common principles. In review of our recent struggle I see much to encourage, nothing to depress me. With such a band of faithful and zealous co-workers as that by which I was surrounded, I would rather share a defeat, than with a less noble brotherhood win a triumph. As you have opportunity, I pray you to communicate this to all my friends, and let them know from me that I am more than satisfied with their conduct. Their moral gallantry inspired me with fresh hope for the future, and will greatly support me in a continuance of my public course."

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.—Number of patients for the week ending October 26, 1,050, of which 301 were new cases.

The following note appears in the *Gazette des Etrangers*, Paris:—"Mlle. Adeline Patti has no thought of marrying, and she believes she violates no propriety in thus giving the most formal contradiction to the falsest conjectures. She is betrothed only to art."

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, October 30, 1867.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

A Brussels paper publishes a despatch from Paris stating that the Pope has declared to the French Minister that should the Italian troops enter Rome he would immediately leave.

There is no very definite news relative to Garibaldi; but, according to a telegram from Florence of yesterday's date, he was organising his forces near Monte Rotondo. According to another account, he has crossed the Tiber, and is now between Nero's Tomb and Monte Mario.

The moderate Italian press approve of the constitution of the new Ministry, and declare it to be entitled to the national support in the present crisis. Popular dissatisfaction, however, exists at the vagueness of the King's proclamation on the Roman question, and the omission of all reference to the French intervention. The democratic press violently oppose the new Cabinet. The first category of the class of 1841 has been called out.

Another despatch from Florence, dated last night, says:—"Last night the French fleet was between Monte Argentaro and Isola del Gaglio. No further news of the fleet has been received, on account of the interruption of the communication between Nuntiatella and Civita Vecchia. It is expected that the Italian troops will cross the frontier to-night."

The *France* says that the number of the Antibes Legion who defended Monte Rotondo was about 300 men, all of whom were taken prisoners. After the capture of Monte Rotondo, Garibaldi and the volunteers, whose ranks were increasing every hour by fresh arrivals, marched in the direction of Rome.

The *Liberté* says that the French Government had repelled the attempt of Italy to obtain permission for her troops to co-operate with the French army in driving the Garibaldians from Papal territory. The reply of the French Government had given the Italians to understand that it hoped to limit the expedition to a disembarkation at Civita Vecchia. The news published by the Paris journals from Rome represent Garibaldi as displaying great daring.

Troops continued to arrive at Toulon.

THE EDINBURGH BANQUET TO MR. DISRAELI.—The banquet to the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Edinburgh last evening seems to have been a brilliant affair. Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, M.P., presided, and there were between twelve and thirteen hundred gentlemen present. Of course, the talk was chiefly of the Reform Bill. Some of the points of Mr. Disraeli's speech we have indicated elsewhere.

#### MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day the arrivals of wheat from Essex and Kent have only been moderate, but in fair condition. The demand for both red and white qualities was far from active, but factors were firm in demanding the advance of Monday last. In foreign wheat—the show of which was rather extensive—a limited business was concluded, at fully that day's currency. Both English and foreign barley sold steadily, at very full prices. Floating cargoes of grain, on passage and for shipment, have been in request, at improving rates. In the malt trade no alteration has taken place. The supply was extensive. There was a good show of oats on the stands; and sound corn moved off steadily, at about Monday's prices. Beans and peas commanded late rates.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.				
	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.
English & Scotch	530	340	820	250
Irish	—	—	—	1,300
Foreign	16,450	8,010	—	8,610
				2,570 eks.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—In reference to the letter of Mr. Moffat, Mr. Julius Kesseler writes:—"I left Zanzibar on the 10th of September, up to which date the Sultan had received no information whatever, and Dr. Kirk assured me that he most fully and firmly believed that Dr. Livingstone was dead. The Cape steamer which brought the news left Table Bay on the 20th of September; by what means information could reach the Cape from Zanzibar in ten days it is utterly impossible to divine."

THE MURDER IN BLOOMSBURY.—On Wednesday, Groves was again brought before the magistrates. Mr. Poland said that since the last examination a very full inquiry had been made into the antecedents of the woman Janman, who had also been examined at the inquest on Tuesday. From the result of the inquiries and examination, not on account merely of character, but from knowledge of facts, those who instructed him felt that they could not call on the magistrate to commit the prisoner for trial on the charge of murder. Mr. Vaughan, concurring in the course taken by the learned counsel, then discharged the prisoner from the charge of the wilful murder of Edward M'Donnell, and the charge of assaulting John Buzer was proceeded with. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and reserved his defence. Mr. Vaughan fixed the bail at two sureties of 100*l.* each, and the prisoner's own recognisances at 200*l.* The bail was accepted, and Groves has been released. Muggeridge, the man who gave himself up on Thursday, alleging that it was he who shot M'Donnell, was brought up at the police-court on Friday morning, and made a statement which led to his discharge. He said he could not account for his conduct in confessing to a crime he had never committed.



## TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line . . . . . A Shilling.  
Each additional Line . . . . . Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

The NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	s	d
Per Quarter . . . . .	0	6
Half-year . . . . .	0	12
Year . . . . .	1	0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and at the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage-stamp affixed each time of transmission.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Presbyterian."—Declined.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1867.

## SUMMARY.

THE principal features which have marked the new aspect of the Roman question are adverted to below. That the Emperor Napoleon is very much in earnest in carrying out his intervention in Italy is indicated by the preparations still being made at Toulon. Two squadrons, carrying a force equal in number to that which once occupied Rome, have already been despatched, but troops continued to arrive at that port, as though Napoleon III. did not expect the task he has imposed upon himself to be an easy one. The establishment of the permanent maritime conscription also can hardly be connected with the suppression of the Garibaldian volunteers. For the present, however, the French army is to remain at Civita Vecchia ready for emergencies. Garibaldi may be said to be hovering about in the neighbourhood of Rome, which is strongly defended by works constructed under the direction of French officers, and the Papal army now concentrated there; and it is not easy to see how, with his raw volunteers and without artillery, he is to get possession of the Eternal City. There was an abortive attempt at insurrection last week, but an anti-Papal movement within Rome is now even less likely to succeed. The Menabrea Cabinet is now installed, and the Italian people do not seem to be violently opposed to the new order of things. But it is said that Napoleon III. has positively refused to accede to the request of the new Government, that the occupation of the Roman territory should be a joint one—a decision which will greatly tend to aggravate the difficulties of General Menabrea's position, and endanger the popularity of Victor Emmanuel.

Last night the long-expected banquet in honour of the Chancellor of the Exchequer came off at Edinburgh. The spectacle was brilliant, the company select as well as numerous. The Scotch Tories mustered in strong force, and their distinguished guest was in high spirits, and entertained his friends with a speech of two and a half-hours length. Though studded with epigrams and witty hints, the discourse seems to us laboured and wearisome. It was chiefly a defence of a Conservative Government for having dealt with the Reform question—a task already attempted with greater brevity, and not less ingenuity, by the head of the Government. History as well as statistics may be turned to any purpose; but all Mr. Disraeli's sophistry and one-sided pleas will fail to shake the general conviction that the Reform Bill of 1867 arose out of the Reform demonstrations of 1866—as might be proved, if it were worth while, from the speeches of Conservative Cabinet Ministers. Assailed on the one side by the *Edinburgh Review*, and on the other by the *Quarterly*—to both of which he replied with pungent wit and adroit arguments—the Chancellor of the Exchequer emphatically denied that there had been a Conservative surrender, or that he had assisted to democratise the Constitution. The Reform Bill of 1867 was not a great but a little Bill. Such is now the cue of Mr. Disraeli, assailed by the heavy artillery of the *Quarterly*. "Are we really to believe," he exclaimed, "that a constituency of

one million and a half—one million of whom we know from our own knowledge for a very considerable space of time have exercised that suffrage according to the dispositions of the country, and are now to be assisted in the fulfilment of their duty by some half a million or more—are we to believe that is the establishment of democratic government in England?" In other words, we have "dished the Whigs," and settled the Reform question, without opening the door to democracy! Mr. Disraeli was cautious with reference to the future, but he told his Scotch friends distinctly that if they wanted more members, the increase must be obtained, not at the expense of England, but by an addition to the House of Commons. The only other important question dealt with was that of national education. Scotland is to have the benefit of a measure on this subject. But the whole drift of Mr. Disraeli's remarks on the general question was in favour of the system already established, as indicated by the remark that what he calls "the national system, although it may occasionally represent the prejudices of a nation, never injures the national character; while the philosophic system, although it may occasionally improve by its advanced views the condition of a country, precipitates progress, and may occasion revolution, and destroy States."

The trial of the Fenian prisoners concerned in the attack on the police-van in Manchester, the rescue of Kelly and Deasy, and the murder of Sergeant Brett, has commenced before the Special Commission. Though the Government peremptorily refused to postpone the proceedings, the judges allowed one day's delay to enable the counsel for the prisoners to complete their case. It seems that though there are some six-and-twenty prisoners, only five of them are to be arraigned on the direct charge of murder, so that the reasonableness of the demand that the whole proceedings should be postponed has been greatly lessened. It is also satisfactory to know that though the greatest precautions have been taken to preserve public order during the trials, and the prisoners have been brought up under a strong military escort, their handcuffs were removed when they were placed in the dock. There is no doubt that the accused will have a fair trial, and that the whole of the circumstances connected with these proceedings will vindicate the majesty of the law and the impartiality of the judges and juries concerned in them.

We report elsewhere an interesting conference of voluntary educationists held at Halifax on Friday last to consider the question of State-aid. The meeting did not afford much help towards the solution of the question. There was a general admission on the part of the speakers that Congregational schools, as such, could not be sustained on the Voluntary system, in face of the competition to which they are exposed. Dr. Unwin, the Principal of Homerton College, reports "that the principles of pure Voluntaryism are less generally and less tenaciously held—that there is a diminution of interest felt in regard to the sustentation of schools, and an increasing inclination to accept Government aid," and that the difficulties of all these independent schools are increasing. As at Manchester, so at Halifax, there was a division of opinion as to the course to be pursued under the circumstances. One party, represented by Mr. Baines, Mr. Morley, Dr. Campbell, and Dr. Falding, recommend that the Privy Council grants should be accepted, if the present Minutes are satisfactorily modified. At Halifax Dr. Fraser expressed the views of another influential section, who stand to their former views, but contend that if they must surrender them, it would be wiser and more consistent to take the Government money as citizens, and not as a religious community.

Outside of religious bodies, however, the question of education is being discussed on broader grounds. So far as we can gather from the expressions of Liberal M.P.'s and others, the current of opinion is against denominational education altogether, as having failed to answer the purpose, and in favour of a national secular system, which will reach all sections of the poorer classes. Before Nonconformists commit themselves, as so many seem disposed, to a simple acceptance of the Privy Council grants, it is well to ponder the remarks of such authorities as the Bishop of Lincoln, who declares that should it turn out that the labouring classes cannot be generally educated, and the rights of conscience preserved, under the present denominational plan, "an entire alteration should be called for and effected, and religious teaching gradually eliminated from primary education throughout the country." If Bishops are preparing to face a great change in the present system because it does not answer, Nonconformists need not be so fearful that it is too formidable to be touched. They can hardly expect that a

Householders' Parliament will take up the consideration of the question in a denominational spirit.

### THE EMPEROR, THE PAPACY, AND THE REVOLUTION.

THE scenes of the Roman drama are shifted with such rapidity, and its plot takes such different directions according as this or the other prominent actor occupies the stage, that one is baffled in every attempt to divine what is to be its *dénouement*. For aught we can tell, the piece will have come to a close between the time of these observations being written and that of their appearance in print. All the *dramatis personæ* may be considered as brought together for the last scene. Each is contributing something definite, in word or deed, to the imminent issue—but on what catastrophe, or on what *éclaircissement*, the curtain will drop, we are as little able to foretell at this moment, as we have been since Garibaldi first quitted his island retreat at Caprera.

All that appears incontestable is that every party has dropped whatever disguise he may have worn. Garibaldi, representing the aspirations of the Italian people, is before the walls of Rome, if he is not already within them. Victor Emmanuel, the representative of the treaty engagements and of the sovereign authority of the Italian nation, has at length formed a responsible Government, and with words of dignity and firmness disowns the Party of Action, and challenges the allegiance and trust of his subjects. The French Emperor, by his troops, is present at Civita Vecchia, determined to enforce the September Convention, but evidently loth to trample down the one good work which sheds lustre on his reign, and the preservation of which is indispensable to the continuance of his dynasty. Lastly, the Pope is shut up in Castle Angelo, where he is safe from popular tumult, and where he will probably maintain to the last his *non possumus*. Each of these has a distinct rôle, and may be expected to adhere to it with tenacity. There is now no mystery in the situation, and yet who can venture to foreshadow the next coming event?

No one will be disposed to doubt the purity or disinterestedness of Garibaldi's intentions. No one who has watched his singularly-romantic career will accuse him of the vulgar ambition of keeping his name before the world. He lives, he thinks, he feels, he acts, he buries himself in solitude, or he emerges into publicity, solely for his country. But he has so closely identified himself with his beloved Italy, as to have forgotten that he is not the authorised interpreter of her will, and that the laws and obligations which bind her honour ought also to bind his. Nor, perhaps, did Garibaldi enter upon his last enterprise without the prompting of the Ratazzi Government. The review of the Papal troops by a French officer of distinction, and the enlistment of soldiers, disbanded from the French army, for the defence of the Holy See, may well have nettled the Italian statesman, and have been looked upon in his anger as a violation by Napoleon of the spirit, if not the letter, of the September Convention. At any rate, he seems to have connived at Garibaldi's undisguised operations, and to have masked his own ulterior designs, by the arrest of that illustrious guerilla chief, and by his forced retirement to Caprera. We hesitate, therefore, to impute to Garibaldi the origin of the invasion of the Papal States. That he was ready to spring up at the faintest hint, there can be no doubt. That, once committed, he went heart and soul into the venture, was only a part of his heroic nature. His second escape from Caprera shows that. But no code of political morality can justify his enterprise. And whatever may come of that or of him, it is impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that his lawless patriotism has brought his country to the very verge of ruin, and that if Italy preserves her independence as a nation, she will be indebted for it rather to the firmness of her King, and to the respect of Napoleon for the edifice which he founded, than to the craft of Ratazzi or to the impetuosity of Garibaldi.

Of the conduct of the *Ré Galantuomo*, Victor Emmanuel, it has been the fashion, of late, to speak in highly disparaging terms. He is said to have become, like most of his predecessors after the age of fifty, a scared victim of superstition. It may be so. We have neither the means nor the inclination requisite for dissecting his motives. Whatever these may have been, his acts have been such as, we think, impartial history will applaud—such as Italy, now beside herself with excitement and passion, will one day recognise as patriotic and wise. His abrupt dismissal of Ratazzi, his loyalty to his treaty engagements, his persistent efforts to obtain another responsible Cabinet, his abstinence from taking advantage of Garibaldi's



wrong by pushing his troops across the frontier, his reservation of his kingly prerogatives within his own hands, his courage in facing the Party of Action, and his late proclamation to his subjects, have probably rescued Italy from irretrievable disaster, in spite of herself. War with France, under present circumstances, could only have been death to Italian unity. By refusing to let his country drift into war, Victor Emmanuel must have put a noble restraint upon himself, for, as all the world knows, his tastes are decidedly martial, and his gallantry beyond dispute. He has done the one thing which the future welfare of Italy required to be done at this juncture—has stood firm against overwhelming national pressure, has lifted up his voice against passionate clamour, and has called his people to revert to sobriety, reason, loyalty, and good faith. If he does not succeed, it will not be because he has not deserved to succeed.

Our hope, however, is that he will succeed. The French, it is true, are at Civita Vecchia, and though Garibaldi should penetrate into Rome, will quickly undo the work of his hands. But in the circular addressed to French diplomatic agents abroad, the Marquis de Moustier says—"We are not animated by any hostile idea towards Italy, and we faithfully retain the remembrance of all ties which unite us with her. We are convinced that the spirit of order and legality, the only possible basis for her prosperity and her greatness, will not delay in loudly asserting itself. As soon as the Pontifical territory shall be liberated and security is re-established, we shall have accomplished our task, and we shall withdraw. But henceforth we must call the attention of Powers as much interested as we ourselves are in causing the principles of order and stability to prevail in Europe, to the reciprocal situation of Italy and the Holy See." In other words, the Emperor's will is—Peace first, counsel afterwards. The *status quo* must be restored, and then the Pope's position must be settled by European diplomacy. To this consummation events appear to be tending. We can only express our hope that, before any serious disaster befalls Garibaldi, he may see it his duty to listen to the voice of his King, and withdraw with his followers beyond the Papal frontier. Thus and thus only do we discern how eventual good may come out of immediate evil.

#### BUTCHERS AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.

JOHN BULL, when once aroused, is not easily appeased. Spite of the Hudibrastic couplet, he does not realise the pleasure of being cheated. He has now a fixed idea, nay a conviction, that his butcher is mulcting him unjustly, and he is naturally indignant. There is indeed abundant reason for his exasperation. Under the influence of the cattle-plague, and the increased demand, the prices of animal food went up to a high rate. They have never come down again. We hear of graziers complaining that their occupation is unremunerative, because of the low price of cattle and sheep. Incredulous and perplexed, we turn to our butcher's book—that household indispensable, where the figures are ingeniously lumped, so that those who wish to satisfy curiosity must work out a little sum. The graziers' grievance is not reflected there. Our "knight of the cleaver" has never told his grief. He has maintained a dignified silence; and if perchance you have made bold to hint that prices ought to fall as well as rise, you are put down by mysterious references to muggy weather, and a temporary drop in the market owing to exceptional causes, or receive a plain intimation that inferior joints must be the necessary result of a reduction of price.

But the time for such subterfuges has passed. The public in general—we mean those who do not belong to the wage-receiving classes—are satisfied that they are paying too much for their joints. They cannot point to any visible combination among the butchers, but they can examine the returns from Newgate and Leadenhall, and discover that, however much the rates may vary in the wholesale markets, their own tradesmen have one uniform charge to their customers—and that charge the highest known in ordinary times. There is, no doubt, competition in the meat trade as well as in others. But it is checked by the carelessness and indifference of customers. The trouble of diving into the obscurities of butcher's bills, the fear of being ill-served, and above all the practice of running up long accounts, have enabled our meat purveyors to preserve their monopoly, if not their system of extortion. To the poor, who are obliged to be content with inferior joints, the butchers are obliged to act upon the maxim of small profits and quick returns. The working people do not get

credit, but they have the advantage of comparatively low rates. Those above them in station want the choicest parts of animal food, and pay fancy prices because they object to take trouble, or are not ready-money customers. Thus the butchers make their profit out of this section of the community, prosper, and are silent. But the public are now aroused; they are studying the question; its merits are clear and palpable; and if people are disposed to act, competition will do the rest.

That competition has been so slow in producing the usual results, is due partly to the increasing consumption of animal food, and partly to the want of facilities, and old-fashioned habits inimical to freedom of trade. Without descending to horseflesh, of which some French *connoisseurs* are so greatly enamoured, but which is not likely to be popular in England, where cooking is not practised as an art, we need to multiply our animal-food resources. In an island surrounded by seas teeming with fish, it is almost incredible that our supplies of this particular article of food should not be abundant enough to secure cheapness. In a country where farms are so well managed, it is a mystery that we should so largely depend upon the continent for eggs and poultry. But if Englishmen prefer a more solid diet, they have only to lay aside prejudices to avail themselves of the abundant supplies of preserved beef and mutton which the pampas of South America and the plains of Australia, now that the process of curing has been successfully applied, are ready to pour in upon us. At the same time the number and superiority of our markets have not kept pace with the increased facilities of communication. If the means of distribution are not on a par with the adequacy of our supplies of animal food, the public must suffer in purse and comfort.

There can be no proper reason why prime joints of beef and mutton, which are offered at Windsor for 7½d. and 6½d. respectively, should be charged 9d. and 10½d. a pound in London, and the anomaly will last only as long as the public are content to submit. We cannot, as things go, expect the butchers to surrender their inordinate profit without a struggle, nor can it be said that they are a marked exception among tradespeople, in wishing to make the largest gains with the smallest trouble. The case is now clear, and it is for consumers to take their own remedy. They need hardly be reminded that the butchers live by their custom; that their meat purveyors are in no condition to withstand their equitable demands; and especially that those who make their household economy a matter of business, and pay ready money, are entirely "masters of the situation."

#### REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!

NONE of our readers will expect us at this time of day to read them a lecture on the importance of using their power and influence to the utmost to secure for the political principles which they hold a more adequate representation in the new House of Commons than they can boast of at present. They know their duty, and are doubtless for the most part ready and eager to discharge it. If one recent event will serve more than another to stimulate their zeal and to promote organisation and harmony as to the mode of wielding such power as they can command, we think it will be found in the determined opposition which was arrayed against them at Bradford a fortnight ago by a coalition of hostile forces.

What we have now to insist upon as the duty of the hour, is that every possible effort should be made between now and the twentieth of July next year, to place upon the Register every friend to civil and religious liberty, who is qualified under the Reform Act of 1867 to exercise the elective franchise. The importance of discharging this obligation thoroughly, will be at once seen when it is remembered that upon the first Parliament assembled under the new Act will devolve the duty of deciding whether the defects and obnoxious clauses of the Reform Act shall be repealed, and the benefit of its qualifying provisions more equally shared by intelligence and labour than under the existing arrangements, or whether by adhering to the ratepaying clauses and the present scheme of redistribution, its operation shall be confined within such narrow limits as to render the sharing of power between property and industry as illusory as possible.

Every adult male should now ask himself, unless he has done so already, Am I an elector, or have I a rightful claim to be one? and he should be very careful not only to obtain a correct answer to the question but to set about converting himself from an elector *in posse* to an elector *in esse*. The main features of the Act of 1867 cannot be too often repeated, and may

be here quoted with advantage for the behoof of those who reckon a bad memory among their mental endowments:—

Every man in and after 1868 is entitled to be registered and vote for a borough, who

1. Is of full age, and not subject to legal incapacity.
2. Is on the last day of July, and has, during the preceding twelve calendar months, been an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of a dwelling-house within the borough, or, by interpretation clause, part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling, and separately rated to the relief of the poor.
3. Has during such occupation been rated as an ordinary occupier to all rates for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises.
4. Has on or before the 20th of July paid an equal amount in the pound to that payable by other ordinary occupiers in respect of all poor-rates payable by him up to the preceding 5th of January.
5. As a lodger has occupied in the borough separately and as sole tenant for twelve calendar months preceding the last day of July, the same lodgings, being part of one and the same dwelling-house, and of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of 10l. or upwards.
6. Has resided in such lodgings during the same period, and has claimed to be registered at the next ensuing registration.

Every man in and after 1868 is entitled to be registered and vote for a county, who

1. Is of full age, and not subject to legal incapacity; and is seized at law or in equity of lands or tenements of freehold, copyhold, or other tenure, for his own life, any or the life of another person, or for any lives, or for larger estate, of the clear yearly value of not less than 5l. over and above all rents and charges; or is entitled, as lessee or assignee, to lands or tenements of freehold and other tenure, for the unexpired residue of a term of not less originally than sixty years (whether determinable on a life or lives or not) and of the like clear yearly value of not less than 5l. over and above all rents and charges.
2. Is on the last day of July, and has, during the preceding twelve months, been the occupier, as owner or tenant, of lands or tenements within the county, of the rateable value of 12l. or upwards.
3. Has during such occupation been rated to all rates for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises.
4. Has on or before the 20th of July paid all poor-rates payable by him up to the preceding 5th of January.

A difficulty will often arise in the mind of the new elector, in consequence of the technicalities of language which beset the various qualifying clauses, in determining whether he has a claim to be put on the Register, and he will need to study them separately with considerable patience and assiduity, if he has not previously examined the features of the Reform Bill of 1832, before he can certainly assure himself that the exercise of the franchise is extended to him. In the first place, to clear his mind from all possible misapprehension, he must remember that the present Act does not repeal the provisions of the Bill of 1832. This he will see by referring to clause 56—

The franchises conferred by this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any existing franchises, but so that no person shall be entitled to vote for the same place in respect of more than one qualification; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, all laws, customs, and enactments now in force conferring any right to vote, or otherwise relating to the representation of the people in England and Wales, and the registration of persons entitled to vote, shall remain in full force, and shall apply, as nearly as circumstances admit, to any person hereby authorised to vote, and shall also apply to any constituency hereby authorised to return a member or members to Parliament as if it had heretofore returned such members to Parliament and to the franchises hereby conferred, and to the registers of voters hereby required to be formed.

That it will be important to bear this in mind will be admitted when it is remembered that the provisions of the new Act apply only to *newly enfranchised voters*, and do not affect those already qualified. A first glance at the enfranchising clauses already referred to, induces the conclusion that no person is entitled to come upon the borough register who is not the occupier as *inhabitant* of a dwelling-house within the borough, whereas the limitation applies only to those whose qualification is under 10l. It leaves untouched the right of the occupier of premises at a rental of 10l. and upwards to vote in respect of such premises, whether they are occupied as warehouse, counting-house, shop, or dwelling-house. With respect to the lodger franchise conferred by the present Act, it will be well-nigh impossible in many cases for any uninitiated person to pronounce whether a claim can be substantiated or not. What nice issues will be taken upon the question of "the clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds and upwards," one can only dimly imagine, but it is certain to be a source of embarrassment, and will too frequently present such a formidable front as to stifle inquiry at the outset.

These and other considerations that we might urge show the absolute necessity of forming Registration Societies in all the counties and larger boroughs of the kingdom, to which the new electors may look for advice and information, and if need be, for assistance, in making their claim. It is not safe to leave the matter in the hands of overseers, nor indeed in the hands of the new voters themselves. Every possible encouragement should be given to those



who are ready and anxious to do their duty in this matter. Every man should consider himself his brother's keeper, and, not content with securing his own vote, put his neighbour in the way of doing the same. All this will be done more effectually if it is known to whom a case of difficulty may be referred. On our part we shall be ready to give publicity to the names of registration agents already appointed, or to the announcement of the formation of Registration Societies throughout the country. The work has already begun in some parts of the kingdom. Marylebone, Westminster, Tower Hamlets, Bradford, Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, East Kent, South Essex, and many other places, are already able to point inquirers to a local centre, where they may find assistance, and South Wales is preparing for a vigorous campaign against landlord terrorism and tenant apathy.

We shall be glad to learn from correspondents that other boroughs and counties are not behindhand, and to give the benefit of such information from time to time to all whom it may concern. Let it not be considered "everybody's," and therefore "nobody's" business to communicate with us on this subject. We shall welcome any and every contribution to our stock of knowledge, and what we receive we shall readily impart.

#### "THIS GREAT AND WIDE SEA."

"Bless that child! what mischief is she up to now, that she has gone off all by herself so quiet!" said an impatient nurse to a sister nursemaid at the end of a long confabulation upon Sunday's fashions, or perhaps, let us say, more charitably, upon Sunday's sermon. It was on the sands of a certain shore—no matter where—and the little one had slipped away from her so-called caretaker to find, with the true instinct of childhood, more congenial, if more quiet, playfellows. The truant was not far off, sitting on a mound of seaweed, with her bare shapely little leg roasting in the July sun; she was easily found, not doing anything that would dirty her clean Monday frock, as the sharp servant-eyes speedily and gladly saw, but gazing breathlessly, wonderingly, almost solemnly, on the mysterious moving mass of waters. "What are you doing, Miss Katie? you shouldn't have run away!" to which the child answered dreamily, and with large blue eyes still fixed outwards before her, "I see not doing nothing, nurse—I see only thinking."

Most people grow up to be, in that same particular at least, like the little child. One does not attempt work by the seaside, except, we suppose, in the case of those who live all their lives in close proximity to the sea, and whom we are inclined to pity rather than envy, fancying that they must lose the sweet delicious sense of novel familiarity, and familiar novelty, which the annual visit gives. Their work of life, whatever that may be, goes on probably without distraction, as the men who, on our northern shores, gather together the heaps of seaweed unmindful of the treasures of shells, and which would fill less accustomed onlookers with rapture. But we repeat few persons mean to work, or really do work, within sight and sound of the sad sea waves. We relax after work, we prepare for work, but in the present tense we do nothing whatever of the sort. A real holiday comes, as the grotto-builders in the month of August tell us at the corner of every London street, but once a year, and if that holiday has been earned by sweat of hand, or brow, or brain (and if not, it has no right to the name at all), we do not desire to have its hours invaded by any care or toil. For ourselves we confess to a sedulous avoidance of even writing a letter if that be in any way possible; we want, like the child, to be left alone quietly to think. A dear friend of ours, in his college days, long ago, the days of zeal and immaturity, as "A. K. H. B." would say, went over to the coast of Normandy to spend his long vacation. By way of preparation for an impending examination, authors, ancient and modern, were selected, lexicons and dictionaries, Latin prose and Greek verse were added, until all portmanteau capabilities being exhausted, a large hamper was packed with the superfluous literature. But, oh! the torture which that unlucky hamper inflicted upon its undergraduate owner! No douanier would pass it without an inspection as minute as it was provoking, and no douneur could extract it from his hands until his critical examination had likewise extended to the owner. The diligence-drivers—we write of things as they were years ago—swore at it, companions in travel lost their tempers about it, waiters expected an extra handful of sous for dragging the unshapely article in and out of hotel doors; treason at least was on more than one occasion supposed to be wrapped up in the unknown tongues;

and when at last our friend reached the limit of his wanderings, he was so disgusted with the annoyance to which it had subjected him, and so charmed with the beauties of his resting-place, that the hamper remained in some out-of-the-way corner of the quaint old Norman hotel, and was no more seen until its owner had to convey it back to England with the same pains and penalties still attached to it at every resting-place on the road. So much for studying at the seaside.

And yet to those who believe that there are sermons in stones as pointed in application (*self-application*, too, is plainly widely different from *neighbour-application*) as any sermons from pulpits, and with a text as clearly God-given as though it had chapter and verse out of the Bible to back it, an apparently idle time by the seaside will be full of good,—fraught with more than mere bodily benefit, too, though that is no small boon, considering the fearful rate at which men live out their lives in these days. The invitation given by the Master to His disciples, "Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place and rest awhile," was only given after they had gone out preaching, healing, and casting out devils. Not until they had worked for Him were they asked to rest with Him, but they probably learned more of Him as from their quiet resting-place they marked the miracle by which He satisfied the wants of the curious crowd, than in the long recital which at their return they poured into His ears of "all things, both what they had done and what they had taught."

Have our readers ever witnessed—the grandest sight, we think, in the whole material universe—an angry, storm-tossed sea? It suggests entirely diverse thoughts from a severe thunderstorm, and there is, at least to an onlooker from the shore, no element of possible personal danger such as vivid lightning will give even to the least nervous person. But such a storm as that which swept down the Royal Charter, with her five hundred living souls on board, some few years ago, off the Welsh coast; or more recently, when the London was swallowed up, ere yet the farewell tears were dried, or men's hands had had time to lose the impression of the parting grasp of their fellows! A man in all the strength of his manhood is then completely as nothing, and the results of his most patient efforts and unwearied toil lie no heavier on the boiling billows apparently than does the crest of foam. No words can describe the sea in a storm; no after scenes, we believe, will ever deaden the impression left on the mind by beholding it. In all theatres it is the one weak point, how to depict a storm at sea; until it has come to be the fashion to evade the difficulty by producing "The morning after the storm," in the effects of the shipwreck by moonlight, which, being a scenic illustration of still life, as the artists term it, is of course easy enough. But the real thing is too strongly and terribly real to admit of any painted sham, and we have all heard of men who have escaped as by a hair's breadth only from shipwreck, whose nightly dreams for many a long year afterwards were haunted by visions scarcely less vivid and horrible. The prophet Jeremiah says briefly, "There is sorrow on the sea," and perhaps the great day when the sea shall give up the dead that are in it will prove that as many bodies and as many bright plans and fair hopes have been buried beyond men's ken in the waters as have ever been shut out from the sorrowing sight of survivors by the cold grave. Man feels nowhere so helplessly little, we think, as by the seashore, or learns to be so grateful for the possibility of linking his own weakness on to the great strength of One who "holdeth the waters in the hollow of His hand."

Many of our readers know the pleasure of floating over the sea on some clear warm summer day, when the water seemed to borrow from the deep blue of the sky until it rivalled it in colour; when the white fleecy cloud, notwithstanding its motion, was accurately photographed in the calm surface of the depth beneath, and the outline of the hills gave a variety of sun and shade, as you sailed under their shadow, or emerged beyond the limit of their water-line of peaks. And yet into that sea—so transparent now that many feet below the surface seem only to be inches, and little fish gaze up with round, restless eyes—who shall measure the scum and loathsome refuse of all earthly abominations which are daily carried by ten thousand channels? The *ultima thule* of all our drainage schemes is not over but into the sea. Still, there on the summer day it ebbs and flows, untainted, so far as we can tell, by the filth it daily receives, and giving back to the lungs of the weary and worn the same rich, unexhausted combinations which have made seabreezes in our voca-

bulary identical with returning vigour and health. We may, too, have had the happy chance of knowing people who could be similarly characteristic. Rare souls they are, "whose feet tread the earth, but whose hearts are in heaven" (we are not quite sure that we are quoting Lord Macaulay accurately), and who, in spite of constant and compulsory consorting with men of baser sort, are uncontaminated by the meaner touch. They are themselves the depositories of the sorrows and sins of others, covering and hiding each and all from unnecessary or curious observation, but ever bringing back, even to the most dulled and blunted perception, a sweet sense of possible, though it may be yet distant, comfort, as if a far-off angel sang.

Perhaps we may have made the acquaintance of the seashore also under another and less fragrant aspect. After a gale of wind, go down to the water; mark and look closely at the residuum which each wave will lay at your feet. Decidedly not pleasant to your olfactory nerves, is it?—nor very inviting to either look or touch. Back-water is not likely to bring the treasures of the deep close to you. That stern and uncompromising old Book, which is apt to speak of men's sins in what would now, we suppose, be often called unparliamentary language, says of certain people, in its usual brief, uncomplimentary way, that they are like the sea in that they are given to "casting up mire and dirt." In any large town the very fact of size prevents a good deal of the scandal and small talk which so constantly comes uppermost in a small community. Something as a bottle of noxious gas, which, if suffered to escape in your breakfast-room, would be simply intolerable, but which, if distributed over the larger area of your drawing-room, does no more than convince you that something strangely nasty is there. An old servant of our own had a West-of-England proverb that "Joan was just like 'my lady' in the dark"; and persons whose tongues are unclean in a moral and not a physical sense are just the same, whether they move in a larger or in a smaller circle. A storm in their homes has the same foul effect as the gale upon the waters, and the mire and dirt is as plentifully bespattered upon all offenders as the material scum which is deposited upon the ridges of sand.

We need not say anything as to the similitude which the same old Book draws between the troubled sea and those who cannot rest: that has been worn threadbare long ago, and we are not attempting to write a sermon. One figure more occurs to us just now. We stood, not long since, the happy watcher of a sunset in a bay which is said to rival the Bay of Naples in beauty. We could scarcely tell if the tide was ebbing or flowing, so gently did "the ripples fold upon sands of gold" beneath that cloudless sky. All creation seemed singing its evening psalm, to which the low soft murmur of the waters was adding the ceaseless Amen. A few moments of ruddy light, which recalled the Apocalyptic description of the sea of glass mingled with fire, whereon they stand who have gotten the victory—mountains and valleys—creek and shore—sea and sky—all was radiant with ineffable splendour; and then the sun went down, and the solemn twilight came creeping on. A death-bed resembling this we may have chanced to witness—such as extorted from us the exclamation of Balaam the unbeliever, though our very hearts were straining with the agony, "Let my last end be like his." We may have marked the aged face, erewhile, furrowed (as the sand upon the shore) with the crest-mark of many a wave of anxiety and sorrow, going back to the smoothness and placidity of days long since departed, just as the returning voyager will don his brightest garb and looks to meet the home friends once again. No angry surging—the reminders of storms that have been—no hollow roll or roar as the precursor of coming tempest. Slowly, calmly, gloriously, the tide and the light of life passing out and away together as the wearied one drifted under sure and safe guidance into the desired haven. "The last faint pulse of quivering light" is hidden from the closed eyes for ever; ebbing and flowing is over and done with, and the soul is at rest in that world where alone there is no sea. We pause and dream what it must be to be there. "Will there really be no sea up in heaven?" said a little child regretfully when leaving the seashore. "Ah, well, perhaps then God can make something up there even prettier and better!"

We understand that a gentleman, anxious to extend the useful operations of the Associate Institution for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women, has engaged to present to that society a donation of five hundred guineas, if nine other contributions of a similar amount can be obtained.



## Foreign and Colonial.

## THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Since our last number the intelligence from Italy has been increasingly disquieting. In consequence of Garibaldi's presence in Italy, and the excitement caused by it, General Cialdini resigned in despair the task of forming a new Cabinet. General Menabrea, who was next sent for by the King, appears to have had better success, and is said to have constructed a Ministry without including the chiefs of the Left. The following are said to be its members:—General Menabrea takes the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, with the Presidency of the Council; Signor Gualterio, Interior; Signor Cambra Digny, Finance; Signor Cantelli, Public Works; General Bertole Viale, War; Signor Mari, Justice. Until the complete formation of the Cabinet General Menabrea will also assume the *ad interim* direction of the Ministry of the Marine, Signor Cambray Digny of Agriculture, and Signor Cantelli of Public Instruction.

The manner of Garibaldi's escape was highly characteristic. His friends, it appears, sent a large fishing-boat from Leghorn, which, after four days' fearful weather, reached St. Maria, the most northerly island between Corsica and Sardinia. Thence a party, including Garibaldi's son-in-law, a young Sardinian, a captain and six sailors, disguised as fishermen, took a small boat to Caprera, which was guarded by seven men-of-war gunboats, steam-tugs, and all the fishing-craft of the neighbouring islands. When near Caprera six boats full of armed men surrounded the adventurers, forbidding them "to fish again in those waters." The officers landed them at the Island of the Maddelena. The difficulties of warning the General were extreme, but were overcome in a way that has yet to be told. Garibaldi chose to manage his affairs in his own fashion. From the moment he felt sure of his arrest he had hidden a tiny cockleshell boat among the rocks. In this he paddled himself to Maddelena, hid there for a day and night, and crossed the island, thence to Sardinia in a boat, and after seventeen hours all houseless, reached the fishing-boat which awaited him, and was landed on the 19th at Vadda on the mainland.

Garibaldi soon made for Florence, where he appeared openly, received his friends, and addressed the populace from a balcony from the text, "Rome or Death," and helped in the work of organising fresh bands of volunteers. A Florence letter dated October 22 says:—"Yesterday General Cialdini had a conversation with General Garibaldi. Garibaldi said to him, 'My belief is that the bullet which kills me will be useful to Italy. I cannot abandon the duty I owe to my country. I will go to Rome or die.' It was resolved that there should be an insurrection in Rome on the night of last Tuesday. Some bombs were indeed exploded in the Piazza Colonna as a signal, but the Romans did not rise generally. A column of seventy Romans, led by two brothers named Cairoli, were surrounded by 500 Zouaves. After a desperate engagement, all the insurgents fell dead or wounded into the hands of the Zouaves. One of the brothers Cairoli was killed and the other was wounded. Other insurgents attempted to take prisoners the sentinels on guard at Campidoglio, but were repulsed. Similar attempts were made in several parts of the city, and about a hundred additional arrests were made. Depots of arms were discovered, and the gate of the city was fortified by the Zouaves. This intelligence, immensely exaggerated, was known in Florence next day, and increased the general excitement. Garibaldi left the same afternoon, proceeding to Foligno and Terni by special train, and immediately crossed the frontier, taking with him the remains of his son Menotti's corps, and receiving accessions of volunteers. Beyond this point we can only trace him by the telegrams. It appears that on Thursday, at the head of four battalions, he engaged a Papal force, which he put to flight, capturing one hundred prisoners, and taking four guns, of which he had much need. According to the *Moniteur* of Monday, however, the Pontifical garrison remained masters of Monte Rotondo after two successive assaults upon the part of the Garibaldians. At Viterbo the Garibaldians were defeated by the Papal troops, and the deputies De Sanctis and Acerbi were killed.

We now turn to Paris, where great anxiety obtained. On Thursday, according to *La Presse*, General Cialdini informed the French Chargé d'Affaires at Florence (M. de la Villette) that he was no longer Minister; that he was utterly unable to repress the revolutionary movement; that, avowing his powerlessness, he had requested his Majesty's permission to be relieved of the task of forming a Ministry which the King had entrusted to him; and that he held office only until his successor should be appointed. The return of Garibaldi had, the General said, greatly aggravated the situation, by giving to the party of action a leader, and by inflaming the public mind. The Italian Government confessed itself unable to make head against the movement, and it was obliged to follow the revolution, even if it led to Rome. On M. de la Villette's remarking that the first invasion of Pontifical territory would have for result a declaration of war on the part of France, General Cialdini is said to have answered that the Italian Government foresaw and accepted this consequence of its determination. A war against France appeared to him the only issue. To attempt a

struggle against Mazzini and Garibaldi would be to attempt what was impossible, and Victor Emmanuel would uselessly risk his crown. The General added that France was a generous enemy, would make war only in conformity with the laws of civilisation, and would be certain not to abuse her advantages. By her one may be vanquished without shame, and almost without peril; and the revolutionists would be without force and without complaint against Victor Emmanuel if he succumbed to the unequal struggle into which they had forced the Italian monarchy. The General repeated the declaration he was charged to make—namely, that the Italian Government found itself utterly unable to execute the Convention of September, and to comply with the observations the Cabinet of the Tuileries had communicated to it on the point.

This important conversation was transmitted to Paris in the course of the night by telegraph, and occasioned the immediate transmission of the orders to Toulon to embark troops for Civita Vecchia, which was announced by the *Moniteur* of Saturday in the following terms:—"In view of the fresh attempts on the part of the revolutionary bands to invade the Papal States, the Emperor has revoked the order which had been given for suspending the embarkation of the troops assembled at Toulon." The departure of the fleet was somewhat delayed at the request of the King of Italy, but on Saturday night the ironclad squadron, and a brigade of troops in transports, were despatched. They reached Civita Vecchia on Monday evening. Another division was despatched on Monday. In announcing their departure, the *Moniteur* of Sunday said that the French Government "could no longer adjourn the occupation which it had decided upon," and added:—

There is nothing in this measure of an aggressive character towards Italy, France and Italy being equally interested in the triumph of order and legality. Revolutionary invasions against Rome are only a violation of public law and treaties, and the Italian nation and their sovereign could not experience, relative to those events, other sentiments than those felt by us; and we still preserve the hope that the friendly relations which unite the two people will not be disturbed.

M. Rouher, the Minister of State, has also given some explanation on the subject. At the banquet given to the Imperial Commission of the Paris Exhibition by the foreign commissioners, on Saturday evening, Earl Granville, who presided, proposed a toast to the Emperor Napoleon and the Imperial family. M. Rouher thanked Earl Granville for the toast, and drank to the Sovereigns and heads of the foreign Governments. He drew a comparison between the industries of the different countries, and continued as follows:—

The superior mission of those who govern is the maintenance of peace among all nations. (Loud applause.) These words seem to receive from current events a contradiction and a denial. Some are under the apprehension that a neighbouring nation will assume the heavy responsibility of a war with France. This disquietude is, I believe, without foundation. The sole aim of the recent Imperial resolutions was to stop the disorderly, dangerous, and revolutionary march of individuals without authority who dare to violate the faith pledged by the regular Governments of their country. (Prolonged applause.) The Italian nation and its Sovereign are aware that blind anarchists menace Florence as much as Rome, and the existence of monarchical Italy as well as that of the Pontifical States. I have confidence in the wisdom of that people to whom we have afforded so many proofs of sympathy.

The Menabrea Ministry having been at last constituted, action was taken by the King of Italy. He forthwith issued the following proclamation to his subjects:—

Italians! Bands of volunteers excited and seduced by a party without my authorisation or that of my Government have violated the frontier of the State. The respect equally due by all citizens to the laws and international stipulations sanctioned by Parliament and by me under these serious circumstances prescribes an inexorable debt of honour.

Europe knows that the flag raised in territories adjacent to ours, and upon which is inscribed destruction to the supreme spiritual authority of the head of the Catholic religion, is not mine. This attempt places our common country in most serious danger. It imposes upon me the imperative duty of saving at the same time our honour and the country, and of not confounding in one two causes absolutely distinct, two different objects.

Italy must be secured against the dangers she may run. Europe must be convinced that faithful to her engagements, Italy does not desire to be and cannot be the disturber of public order.

A war with our ally would be a fratricidal war between two armies who have fought for the same cause. As holder of the right of peace or war, I cannot tolerate its usurpation. I feel confident, therefore, that the voice of reason will be listened to, and that the Italian citizens who have violated that right will promptly withdraw behind the line of our troops.

The dangers which disorders and rash schemes may create amongst us must be appressed by maintaining the firm authority of the Government and the inviolability of the laws. The honour of the country is in my hands, and the confidence the nation has shown in me during the saddest periods cannot fail me. When calm shall be restored to men's minds, and public order shall be fully re-established, according to the vote of Parliament my Government, in agreement with that of France, will endeavour with all loyalty to make a practicable arrangement calculated to put an end to the serious and important Roman question.

I have had, and always shall have confidence in your wisdom, as you have had in the affection of your King for this great country, which thanks to our common sacrifices, we have at last restored to the number of nations, and which we must hand down entire and honoured to our children.

The proclamation is signed by the King and all the Ministers.

There is no further reliable news from Florence. The people were apparently stunned. It was stated that the Garibaldian enrolment committees and aid associations would be dissolved, and that should the French advance from Civita Vecchia, the Italian army would cross the frontier. One of the conditions on which General Menabrea took office is said to have been that the King should take steps to associate, by a movement on the frontier, the Italian army with the French intervention. It is also reported that General La Marmora had left for Paris, on a confidential mission to the Emperor, and that the Ministry intended to convoke the Italian Parliament in the latter part of November. To return to Garibaldi. Having either defeated or disabled the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotondo, he marched towards Rome with, it is supposed, some 4,000 men, including, according to report, a great number of deserters from the regular army. One telegram from Florence, however, represents him as having gone to the hills near Fornova, and another as still organising his forces near Monte Rotondo. To attack Rome and carry it by a *coup de main* was evidently hopeless. The city was strongly defended. Without an insurrection inside the town, it would hardly be possible for any amount of personal bravery, unassisted by artillery, to overcome the defence works which have been raised in anticipation of a visit from the Garibaldians. It appears that French officers were directing the preparations for defence. Generals Dumont and Prudhon are reported to be in Rome for this purpose. Colonel de Charette is said to have been appointed to command the force which is to operate against Garibaldi, whilst Colonel D'Argy looks after the peace and order of the city inside. A circular note, dated the 25th inst., has been addressed by the Marquis de Moustier to the French diplomatic agents abroad, in which he says:—

The September Convention has been induced and freely signed by the Italian Government. It obliged that Government to protect efficaciously the frontier of the Pontifical States against all aggression from without. No one can now doubt that this obligation has not been fulfilled, and that we have a right to replace matters in the position they occupied prior to the loyal and complete execution of our own engagements by the evacuation of Rome. Our honour certainly imposes upon us the duty of not failing to recognise the hopes founded by the Catholic world upon the value of a treaty bearing our signature.

Let us hasten to say, however, that we do not wish to renew in the old form an occupation of whose gravity no one is better aware than we are. We are not animated by any hostile idea towards Italy, and we faithfully retain the remembrance of all ties which unite us with her. We are convinced that the spirit of order and legality, the only possible basis for her prosperity and her greatness, will not delay in loudly asserting itself. As soon as the Pontifical territory shall be liberated, and security is re-established, we shall have accomplished our task, and we shall withdraw.

But henceforth we must call the attention of Powers as much interested as we ourselves are in causing the principles of order and stability to prevail in Europe, to the reciprocal situation of Italy and the Holy See.

We do not doubt that they will consider, with a sincere desire to settle them, the questions to which so large a number of their subjects attach moral and religious interests of the most elevated character.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

About 300 Papal troops have arrived at Terni as prisoners, but were set at liberty by the Italian authorities.

It is said that the Emperor gave orders for the fleet to be in readiness to sail at four o'clock on Friday morning. The Ministers were summoned to meet in council by ten that morning. The Emperor entered the Council Chamber with his usual calm and impassive air. The Ministers, prepared to debate the question of the day, were not a little surprised to hear their sovereign address them by the startling announcement, "Gentlemen, I gave orders this morning for the fleet to sail; let us go to breakfast."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says it is impossible to exaggerate the unpopularity of the announced invasion of the Roman States in Paris. On the Bourse, in the streets, in *cafés*, people throw up their hands, and, fearless of spies, proclaim loudly that the Emperor is precipitating the ruin of France.

The Pope has addressed an encyclical letter to the Catholic bishops throughout the world upon the present state of the patrimony of the Church, which, he says, is assailed by revolutionists. His Holiness also refers to the sad position of the Church in Poland, and asks the bishops to order public prayers to be offered up in their dioceses for the Church and the Holy See.

The report that an address had been presented to the Pope by Roman citizens asking for the intervention of the Italian troops has been officially denied. It is stated, however, that such an address was really presented, and was signed by 12,000 Romans. The daily papers publishes the text. The memorial was addressed to the Marquis Cavalletti, senator of Rome, and was in these terms:—

The situation of the country has become so grave that it has no guarantee for any one. Prison, constant persecutions, the threat of a state of siege, the show of military forces, instead of allaying, have but increased the irritation of our people, already excited by so many evils. The numerous insurrectionary proclamations lately published, especially that of the 16th—a copy of which we send you—must show everyone that revolution is imminent. The undersigned citizens, whose signatures over various sheets exceed 12,000, in the strong desire to preserve Rome from great calamities, address your Excellency with confidence, begging you to interpret to his Holiness our Lord the sentiments of the population, and to implore the only remedy which can be efficacious, the intervention of the regular troops of the Italian kingdom. Excellency, the citizens of Rome, of whom you are the lawful representative to



the Sovereign Pontiff, are convinced that you will interpose efficaciously in the common interest of the country which has never failed and never will fail in respect to the common Father of the Faithful, but whose authority would be enfeebled by bloodshed, repugnant to the Church. Ete-Ilency, the moment is a grave one, and it is indispensable that the decision be taken even to-day. A delay might be fatal to all.

The Marquis Cavalletti being absent, M. Giraud, who was acting in his stead, at once acted upon this address, and wrote to the Pope as follows:—"Holy Father,—An address said to have been signed by 12,000 persons has been received by the Roman magistracy. It refers to the very grave situation of Rome, and calls for certain regulations or measures. The magistracy, in the senator's absence, deem it their duty to lay this address at your Holiness's feet, expressing their readiness to co-operate in carrying out your sovereign decisions." The Pope's answer, if he sent any, is not published, but it is said he gave orders to discover the authors of the document.

It is said that the Pope telegraphed to the Emperor that if within twenty-four hours Cialdini did not form a Ministry, he would fly from Rome. It seems, however, that he stopped.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes that—"Cardinal Antonelli is now isolated, as no one approves his policy. He keeps the Pope in a perfect state of ignorance, and prepares a repetition of the incidents of 1848-9, by inducing the Pope to escape from Rome to Civita Vecchia, which is to be the Gaeta of 1867. In that town they have been getting ready the Delegate's apartments for the possible reception of his Holiness."

#### FRANCE.

The Senate and Corps Législatif are convoked for the 18th November.

The Emperor of Austria was received with much cordiality by the people at Paris, and is decidedly popular. He has received the usual entertainments, and on Saturday there was a grand review in his honour, at which some 60,000 troops were marshalled. On Monday there was a grand banquet at the Hotel de Ville. The Emperor Napoleon proposed a toast to the Emperor and Empress of Austria, as the expression of the profound sympathy towards the person and family of the Emperor and Austria. The Emperor of Austria, in returning thanks, expressed his desire that all discord which had previously separated two countries called to march forward together in the paths of progress and civilisation, should be buried in oblivion. His Majesty concluded by proposing a toast to the Emperor and Empress of the French, the Prince Imperial, France, and the city of Paris. The toast was most warmly applauded. Upon leaving the Hotel de Ville, their Majesties were cheered by an immense crowd.

#### GERMANY.

In the sitting of the North German Parliament, on the 26th, Count Bismarck made a speech on the subject of the Zollverein treaty with the South German States. He said the Government had hoped that the withdrawal of the Southern States from the Federal treaties would not take place, but according to intelligence that had been received at Berlin, the Bavarian Parliament would reject the Zollverein treaty. It had not been possible, he said, up to the present to constitute a South German Zollverein. He concluded by announcing that if the new treaty was not accepted, notice would immediately be given of Prussia's withdrawal from the old treaty.

Subsequently, the King of Prussia closed the sittings of the Parliament. He made a speech on the occasion, in which he congratulated the Parliament on the great amount of good work it had done in a short time. Referring to the Zollverein treaty, he expressed regret that the Southern States did not see their way to accept the proposals of North Germany. It seems highly probable that Bavaria will have to yield on this point.

Prince Hohenlohe's proposals for a Bavarian right of veto over the resolutions of the customs Parliament were directly and unconditionally rejected by Count Bismarck.

#### AMERICA.

Chief Justice Chase has rendered a decision at Baltimore, releasing a coloured indentured apprentice under the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill, which the Chief Justice decides is constitutional. He also declares that negroes equally with white men are citizens of the United States.

It is reported that a majority of the Impeachment Committee favour the impeachment of President Johnson, that Mr. Thaddeus Stevens has announced that he will urge Congress to pass an impeachment law defining impeachable offences, and providing that no officer will be permitted to exercise the functions of office during trial under impeachment; and that he will also present a bill prohibiting any State preventing citizens from voting on account of colour for national officers.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in New York on the 16th. Prominent speakers advocated the nomination of General Grant as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Courtied by both parties, the General maintains his "reticence," despite the efforts made continually to inveigle him into a decided party position. Democratic journals declare that Grant has expressed himself entirely satisfied with the results of the late elections; while Republican journals, denying this, assert that the General is more than ever in full sympathy with the Republican party.

The judicial elections in California have been held. The Democrats carried San Francisco.

Yellow fever is rapidly abating at New Orleans, Mobile, and Galveston.

Galveston was overflowed during a storm, when half a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

Writing from New York on the 12th inst., the correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

The anticipations of the Republicans with regard to elections in this State three weeks hence are gloomy in the extreme. I think that the great body of them have, in fact, made up their minds to be defeated. The electors in each State have more or less moral influence on the voters in other States, and this is particularly true of the three great States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. The result of any political contest in one of them affects very powerfully the result in the other two, through the impression it makes on the great body of wavering, or doubtful, or weak-minded voters, who are to be found in every State and who desert any party readily when the tide seems to be turning against it. Pennsylvania has been lost to the Republicans beyond question, and although it seems probable that they have succeeded in electing their Governor in Ohio it is at best only by a very small majority; and the Democrats have beyond doubt a majority in the new Legislature. In this State the more faint-hearted Republicans expect to be beaten by about 20,000, and the most hopeful by from 5,000 to 10,000. I have said in a former letter, the defeat in Pennsylvania has been partly due to the corruption of the Republican political managers, and partly to the high character and popularity of the Democratic candidate, and the obscurity of his rival. In Ohio, I did not hear so much of corruption—in fact, I may say nothing what seems to have most affected the result there was negro suffrage, and the excessive Puritanism of the New England element—a very large and powerful one—in the population, and which has been elated by the power and popularity it acquired during the war into pressing its ideas with more than usual intolerance. It must be remembered that both in Ohio and Illinois, the State is divided between people of New England and of Southern origin, and they preserve their leading characteristics almost unchanged, thus giving ordinary political differences additional bitterness. In New York, as in Pennsylvania, everybody is agreed that if the Republican party meets with a defeat, it is its corruption that will cause it. The public is utterly disgusted with the conduct of the last Legislature, and with the management of the canals, and nothing has been done in the choice of candidate for the coming election to "strengthen the ticket," as it is called. The new men are confessedly inferior to their predecessors, and no excuse can be made for the falling off that will bear examination. The probability is, therefore, that the party will be driven out of power for two years as it was in 1862, and we shall have a trial of the Democrats; but I do not believe that in the matter of purity anybody expects anything better from them than from their opponents, nor in fact anything nearly so good, because the elements of which the Democratic party, in this State at least, is composed, are notoriously bad. The root of the evil is not to be found in the character of any party, but in the system of nominations. As long as the character of the nominating conventions is not improved, and the districts which members of the Legislature represent are not greatly enlarged, there is, I think, little chance of change for the better. The officers whom the whole State elects—the governors, for instance—are almost always men of high character and position. Corruption I have never heard charged against any of them. A governor's vices are apt to be too great subservience to those who have been most active in helping him into office. In like manner, when, as before 1866, the electoral districts, both of the Senate and House of Representatives, were three or four times as large as they are now, the members of the Legislature were men of much higher character, both because they were selected from a larger body of citizens and because a much larger portion of whatever virtue and intelligence there is in the community was brought to bear on their election. Now, when the electoral districts are so small, of course the power of selection, as well as the honour and dignity of the position, are very much diminished, and a striking proof of the difference which the size of the electoral districts makes appears in the fact that while the Lower House is freely accused of corruption, such a charge is never or only rarely made against the Senate, although the Senate, being much the smaller body, would be much easier to bribe.

#### ABYSSINIA.

According to the latest telegrams the first portion of the expedition will be in Abyssinia by 2nd December, and the remainder a month afterwards—rather a late date, even if the weather remains tolerable till June. A writer in the *Quarterly* who appears to possess some official information, evidently believes that the port of debarkation will be Amphilla, and the point selected for the depot Sokota, from whence the serious operations will commence. We see that the *Produce Market Review* estimates that the expenses of the expedition will be from three to four millions, and the expense proposed to be met, when Parliament meets next month, not by direct taxation, but by customs duties or other modes of indirect taxation.

From a letter from one of the Abyssinian captives, dated Magdala, the 7th of September, we (*Pall Mall Gazette*) make the following extracts:—

The only news of interest I have to communicate is the gradual downfall of the Emperor. He has been going downhill very rapidly during the last two months, and should the same state of things continue much longer we may never see his face again, as he will hardly venture so far with his disaffected soldiery. For the last four months he has only been able to communicate three times with the garrison here, and even then had to employ a servant of one of the native prisoners confined in this fort, fearing that one of his own people might be waylaid and murdered. There is now nothing but death between the peasantry and their late ruler. If any of the former fall into the hands of the latter, they are instantly burnt alive or barbarously mutilated, and then left to die a lingering death. On the other hand, whenever any of the royalists fall into the hands

of the peasants, they are forthwith hacked to pieces. I have managed to communicate twice with Mr. Flad at Debra Tabor, but on each occasion my messenger was stripped naked on the road. Mr. Flad gives a sad account of the state of affairs in the royal camp. Nothing but destruction of life is going on there from morning till night. The whole country between Debra Tabor and the Lakes, which formerly was thickly populated, has been laid waste, and all the inhabitants, men, women, and children, who could not effect their escape have been ruthlessly murdered. The garrison at Debra Tabor has been surrounded with a hedge, and if a soldier attempts to desert, his wife, children, and any other relations he may have are instantly butchered. A body of 2,500 men who attempted to decamp last month were slaughtered like so many sheep, and 295 chiefs were left to die of starvation, after suffering the mutilation of their hands and feet. Ladies, too, of noble families, after being stripped to nudity and exposed to the gaze of the soldiery, were tortured and then executed. The most revolting cruelties, such I must refrain from describing, are perpetrated on helpless women, who are held accountable for the desertion of their relatives. In addition to 400 confined in this fort, the Emperor has with him at Debra Tabor no less than 200 native captives, who a few months ago were accounted among his most trusty adherents. Besides myself and seven other fellow-prisoners here, six of the Europeans at Debra Tabor are in chains, five for an abortive attempt to escape, and the sixth because he was alleged to have meddled in matters which did not concern him. There is some talk of the Emperor coming here at the end of this month, which I do not believe; but if he should come, I fear we shall have a miserable time of it, unless he put on once more the garb of friendship, in order to ward off from himself any impending calamity. It is very extraordinary that he still manifests great friendliness towards me. No messenger arrives from the royal court without bringing me some polite message from his Majesty, and an injunction to the authorities to pay me every attention. This is the more extraordinary as he is dreadfully indignant with Colonel Merewether for having sent him a telescope, threatening to chain him as soon as he gets him into his clutches. The reason for thinking himself insulted by the gift I take to be this. In his correspondence with me he generally uses the Abyssinian phrase, "I am blind," to describe his ignorance of many things known to Europeans. When the telescope arrived he took it to mean that as he had complained of being blind, nothing would suit him as well as that instrument to cure his blindness. Mr. Flad has told the Emperor plainly that England would be forced to fight him unless he released the captives and sent them to the coast. To which he replied, "Let them come; by the power of God I will meet them, and you may call me a woman if I do not beat them." His last letter to me was very friendly. After courteously declining a small present which I had sent him, he goes on to say, "What I require of my friend the Queen, and of you, my brother, is your friendship. Not that I am rich in worldly goods, but what I desire most is that you should open my eyes, for I am a blind donkey." This letter was written on the 10th of April, and the messenger who carried my reply has been unable as yet to make his way back through the rebels who infest the roads. Mr. Flad informs me that as recently as last month, when the Emperor had ordered some swords to be presented to different officers for bravery in the field, he caught sight of one which he had given to me before my incarceration, and forthwith directed it to be taken care of, adding, "I intend shortly to bring him and them (the other Europeans) together, and will then restore him his property. This I doubt very much, unless he is constrained to release us by pressure from without. You will be surprised to learn that unless supplies reach us very soon from Massowah we shall all be in danger of starvation. Despite my instructions to the contrary, everything has been sent *ad Metamam*, and the consequence is they never reach us, and we are nearly destitute of the means of subsistence. As regards the measures to be adopted for obtaining our release, I have repeatedly and distinctly given my opinion in the proper quarters, and unless the officer commanding the force follows my advice, I fear our lives will be in danger, and the troops will be greatly harassed. We have no lack of friends in the royal camp and elsewhere, but unfortunately they tremble at the very name of Theodore, and have not the pluck to move a finger on our behalf.

P.S.—We are afraid that Magdala will soon be besieged by the warlike Walloo Gallas, in which case no messenger would be able to leave or to approach it. A party of 400 men of this garrison very recently made a night attack upon one of their villages about twenty miles from hence, and after killing the chief and a number of his followers, carried the remainder of the natives into captivity, and plundered everything they could lay hands on. The reason for this attack was because two men of secondary note had decamped into the Galla country. I fear we shall have a troublesome time of it for the next two or three months. In addition to other causes of anxiety, there is much sickness just now on this mountain, and upwards of 100 native prisoners have died of what appears to be typhus fever during the last three months. Thank God, the epidemic has not yet reached our quarter. I hear that from forty to fifty persons are dying daily in the royal camp at Debra Tabor from different diseases.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The sales of the ecclesiastical property have been successful throughout Italy. The prices realised have greatly exceeded the official valuation.

The fortress of Mayence, by the laying of a cable under the Rhine, has just been connected with the telegraphic network which places all the fortresses of the Rhine in communication with Berlin, or in case of necessity, with the commander-in-chief of a Prussian army.

The Pascal forgeries were again discussed at the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, and again denounced. An alleged letter of James II., also in the possession of M. Charles, was also declared to be a forgery.

Professor Leone Levi recently had a private audience with the Pope, and also with Cardinal Antonelli. In the course of the conversation his Holiness observed, "This is an homoeopathic State,



and reforms must be introduced in an homoeopathic manner."

The Americans are about to build a monster suspension bridge to connect New York and Brooklyn. The bridge will have a clear span of 1,600 feet, besides the approaches, and its estimated cost is 1,500,000. Mr. J. A. Roebling is the engineer engaged.

The "Borer," a small grub which infests coffee plantations in Madras, is said to be doing great mischief to the trees there. One planter is said to have lost 400,000 trees by it in one season, and in other cases the insect has completely ruined the planter, and compelled whole estates to be abandoned.

A touching incident is related of the Empress Charlotte. It appears that she has painted a charming landscape of the park of Tervueren, and placed in the foreground her ill-fated husband, surrounded by several of the principal personages of the Mexican Court. Some old adherents of the House of Orleans have lately gone over to pay a visit, and have seen the picture. They all agree that the likeness to the late Emperor is perfect.

CIALDINI, who was entrusted with the formation of an Italian Government, but did not succeed, is the general who beat Lamoricière at Castelfidardo after having issued the following order of the day:—"Soldiers, I lead you against a band of drunken foreigners, whom the thirst of gold and love of pillage have brought into our country. Fight and disperse these mercenaries, and let them feel the weight of your hand and the anger of a people which desires at any price to reconquer its nationality and independence."

Mrs. LINCOLN'S DRESSES.—Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of the late President of the United States, has been causing a terrible scandal. It appears that the lady is not satisfied with her financial position, and wishes to get money from some quarter or other. So she has brought up to New York a number of valuable shawls, dresses, and jewels, and has placed them in the hands of a broker, directing him to take them round to certain personages, for whom, during her husband's life, she says she procured favours and offices, and to solicit them to purchase the property at the price she puts upon it. This the personages in question absolutely decline to do, whereupon Mrs. Lincoln accuses them of ingratitude, and determines to cause a national scandal by selling her wardrobe at public auction, declaring that she cannot possibly exist on the meagre pittance left to her by her husband, and the grant by Congress after his death. The American press strongly censures Mrs. Lincoln's proceedings, and tells a number of stories respecting the lady, which, if one tithe of them be true, proves that she has already received, both from her husband's estate and from Congress, far more than she deserves.

HIGHWAYMEN IN CALIFORNIA.—The Claude Duval of the present day is to be found in the mountain regions of the State of California. He wears a mask, but the old-fashioned pistol has been discarded for a repeating rifle. According to a correspondent of a New York journal, he is very systematic, and almost invariably successful. A stage-coach containing a box of treasure is in the middle of a rocky pass or a thick forest, when a man appears at the roadside and says, "Hallo, Charley, stop a bit!" Charley, the driver, never carries arms, and accordingly stops. One robber unfastens the traces, another opens the door, and the passengers step out. The Californians never resist, which is curious, as they have a great disregard for life; but then, in the gold country, they have a still greater disregard for money; it is, in fact, the only thing they do not care to fight about. The gentlemen accordingly step out, and are ranged in a line. The strong box is also brought out, and burst open with axes or gunpowder. If the haul is good the passengers are not robbed at all. If the supply of bullion is scarce, they are requested to hand out their money, but are never searched. There is no cursing and swearing, chopping off fingers for the rings, and other brutal European practices; everything is conducted with good taste and propriety, and if ladies happen to be in the coach they are treated with that politeness and deference for which the Western Americans are famous as far as the fair sex is concerned. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—About half-past seven o'clock on Sunday morning a terrible accident befel the train carrying the mail from England on the Northern Railway of France. Details are at present wanting. It appears, however, that many lives were lost, and that fearful injuries were sustained by a number of the passengers who survive. Two gentlemen connected with the traffic manager's department of the English line above named were among the sufferers. The accident occurred at a distance of about fourteen miles from Paris, and was caused by a piece of carelessness which has yet to be explained. The train, proceeding at a speed of not less than thirty miles an hour, was met by an engine and tender coming in the contrary direction. As may be supposed, the two engines were merged in an undistinguishable wreck of confused broken iron, and the foremost carriages were smashed into splinters. Those in the rear of the train, however, sustained little damage, though the violence of the shock was such that hardly a single passenger escaped the effect of a severe shaking. The confusion was indescribably great, as may be inferred from the circumstance that, though the spot where the collision took place was within three hundred yards of a station, two hours elapsed before water could be procured to moisten the lips of the wounded and dying. Much aggravation of suffering was caused by this seemingly inexplicable difficulty. Though the accident

happened at half-past seven o'clock, it was ten before such of the injured persons as could bear removal were brought to Paris and placed under surgical care.

THE POPE AND THE GARIBALDIANS.—Yesterday (Oct. 19) the Pope went to Fort St. Angelo and presented himself to the Garibaldian prisoners, who received him on their knees in profound silence. Looking round on the party, about 200 in number, the Holy Father said:—"Behold him whom your general calls the vampire of Italy. It is against me you have all taken up arms. And what do you see?—a poor old man." The Pope then drew nearer, and addressed several of the prisoners personally, saying:—"You, my friend, have lost your shoes, and you your shirt, and you your coat, and you your hat. Ah, well, I shall see you are provided, and then I shall send you away to your own homes; only I shall ask you first, as Catholics, to make a spiritual retirement for my sake. You know, my dear friends, that it is the Pope himself who asks this of you." The Garibaldians were deeply moved by this address, and pressed forward to kiss the cross bordering the Pope's robe, when the Holy Father gave them his benediction.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

#### EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT HALIFAX.

On Friday, a conference, promoted by the Association of Voluntary Teachers in Lancashire and Yorkshire, of ministers, deacons, teachers, and others interested in education, was held in the schoolroom adjoining the Square Chapel, Halifax. Mr. John Crossley, the president of the association, took the chair. There was a numerous attendance.

Amongst the letters of apology which were read to the meeting was one from the Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, of Bradford (the present chairman of the Congregational Union), who wrote:—

I have never felt (as you probably are aware) the difficulties which have prevented many of my brethren from availing themselves of the provisions of the Minutes of Council. For twelve years I have personally observed the working of the present system in the several schools with which I am connected, which afford daily education to more than 600 scholars. I have the fullest persuasion that that system, even without its recent improvements, does not touch our religious liberty or the integrity of our position as anti-State-Churchmen. There is before us a hopeful opportunity of still further improving that system. And I sincerely hope that the friends of popular education among us will see their way to take part in its improvement and extension. The voluntary system (even taking it as theoretically the best) has not a chance of trying its capabilities. A system nominally secular will be resisted by the full force of the religious mind of England. Our hope is in the liberalising of the existing system in the direction in which reformation has been already proceeding. Let us try, if we cannot destroy the denominational restrictions, to make them less rigid. I most earnestly entreat my brethren to consider whether the existing system, as already improved and likely to be more improved, is not the proximate admission (the only one we yet have) by the nation of the separation which we desire between the secular, as the province of the Government, and the religious, as the province of the Church.

Dr. UNWIN wrote from the Homerton College to say that it would be impossible for him to be present at this meeting. His letter proceeded:—

The inquiries in which the board have been engaged were not originated by themselves, but were pressed on them by influential members of the denomination, who judged that the time had arrived for a serious consideration of the position occupied by the board in relation to popular education. The information which has come before the board from our teachers, and from others interested in education, proves that the principles of pure voluntarism are less generally and less tenaciously held—that there is a diminution of interest felt in regard to the sustentation of schools, and an increasing inclination to accept Government aid. This state of things operates, both to diminish our ability to secure eligible schools for our teachers, and to obtain adequate remuneration; and if the tendencies of the past continue, many must be placed in serious difficulty. The board have not at present taken any action as a board, nor has any definite judgment been arrived at. In view of what may be the issue, and of this I am quite in the dark, my greatest anxiety has been the position of difficulty in which some teachers may be placed. All I can do has been done to induce parties to wait till we can come to some united action, but in this my efforts have not been very successful. I have some reason to think that if the present minutes are modified, their acceptance would be agreed to, and in this case I believe that our teachers would be fairly dealt with. But we have not arrived at that stage when these things could be discussed with the Privy Council. I should be glad to know the views of our teachers generally as to what we should seek, and I am sure no means will be left untried to secure what is reasonable. I ought to have said that schools act for themselves, and we have no control over them.

Mr. S. MORLEY wrote:—

It is quite out of my power to be present at your meeting on Friday. I should have been glad to be present on many accounts, chiefly that I might assure your friends and yourself that if we should be compelled to change our course as to Government aid, it will be a special object with us to ensure that the position of our teachers should be fairly considered. Dr. Unwin has shown me a copy of a letter he has addressed to you, in the spirit and terms of which I quite coincide. I trust we may all, in this sad crisis of our history, be wisely guided in our deliberations in this momentous question.

The Rev. J. FALDING, D.D., the principal of Rotherham College, read a paper on "The acceptance of Government grants by voluntary schools." He said he felt gratified at the occasion, because both important principles and serious practical issues were involved. It was right to consider whether any

further provision for popular education was needed, and whether that further need was either admitted, denied, or doubted. He could not doubt the absolute increase in the number of children attending schools, but he thought that the proportionate increase was made up by the attendance of the children of the upper and middle classes; those out of school being all of the lowest class. A second point for consideration was whether, in case of urgent need, a common secular education was not better than no education at all; and, therefore, whether, in case they could not agree to a religious or denominational education, they might not, in the meantime, agree to secure for the utterly neglected, a really good and useful secular education. The question was whether the neglected portion of the children of this country should remain altogether untaught, because they could not be reached by the present system of denominational schools, and because they could not agree to accept aid for a religious education? Should they say that, because it was not possible to give them the very best of all education, they should have none at all? He was utterly astonished to hear some persons say that a secular education was not worth having. If they were hindered by denominational scruples from accepting Government aid they ought not to leave the children to utter abandonment, but ought at once to give to the neglected stratum of society such an education as they could without violating their scruples. Thirdly, he argued that it was the duty of the community to take care that its members did not grow up in ignorance and vice, and without adequate instruction. He did not say it was the duty of the State to provide the means of instruction for all children, for nothing could shift the obligation from parents' shoulders. It was not enough to say that benevolence should come to the rescue, because it would not meet the whole case, as its supply was too precarious and irregular to be adequate to the need. To do it by religious denominations would leave out large numbers of persons who were not connected with denominations, but whose duty it was equally to aid in the work. There remained two other plans: one was the district or parochial, the other was the central or governmental action; that was, a voluntary agreement on the part of the people to tax themselves in their own district, or to be taxed as a nation for the work. He could see no objection to such a plan, provided that the people perceived that an important service was to be rendered to the community. The Government had devised a means of aiding local and voluntary benevolence in supplying the need. Congregationalists, as a denomination, had been divided in regard to the acceptance of Government aid. The Government scheme had gone on without them, and had confessedly been productive of good results. Voluntary schools had been unable to compete with those under Government inspection; many of them had been given up, and many more maintained a struggling existence. The education of the great bulk of children had fallen into the hands of the denominations that had accepted the aid, and chiefly into the hands of the clergy of the Established Church. What was the duty of Congregationalists in the present state of affairs? Should they accept Government aid for the schools they had, and set themselves to open others with the same co-operation? His answer was, why not? He had carefully studied the revised code, and he saw in it nothing objectionable that might not and would not be amended if they addressed themselves to the work in a friendly, frank, and generous spirit. He voted that they should at once fall in with the scheme, with the honest purpose of making it work well.

The Rev. Dr. FRASER (Bradford), in moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Falding, said he differed from some of the conclusions to which that gentleman had arrived. Voluntary principles had been tried, but they had not had a fair trial. (Hear, hear.) What individual, looking at the course of education since 1849, could say they had? If there was one class more than another that demanded their sympathies, it was that of the voluntary teachers. The Government principle had been tried for twenty years, and had failed. Notwithstanding all that had been done by the Government system to crush voluntarism, there were masses of uneducated children in large towns. Many of the opinions which Mr. Baines, M.P., set forth in 1849 had been proved to be true. He knew it was the fashion of the day to say that results were wanted, and not theories; yet principle had been their basis as a denomination, and it was principle which had raised England as a nation to its present position. He stood there as a specimen of the old school, and maintained that he was not convinced that the principles which they advocated twenty years ago were wrong. (Hear, hear.) The Government had a right to take hold of the uneducated masses and to educate them; but it had also the right and the duty to send amongst them Christian teachers also. If they did give up their position, and did take Government money, he should prefer that they did it as citizens, and not as a religious community. If they gave up their principle, let them say it was forced upon them as a political movement by the Government. Therefore they should take what was offered, and make the best of it on civil and religious grounds.

Mr. PRESTON (Sheffield) said he had often been obliged to refuse to admit children who were brought to his school, because of the high rate of payment which was necessitated, because the school was self-supporting. They were injuring themselves by their present position, and driving children into the schools of other denominations.

Mr. KINGLAND (Bradford) said he had not been



able to see his way to the conclusion that it was wrong to take Government money under any circumstances. His preference was for voluntary education, but he did not think there was anything against their principles in resorting to either the Government system or a compulsory system of education. He would rather see the children in the schools connected with the Established Church than leave them in ignorance and vice.

The Rev. Mr. JAMES (Morley) said that if they had an extension of the Factory Acts to every species of children's labour there would not be much compulsion in that, and it would answer their purpose in reference to education.

After some further discussion, the vote of thanks to Dr. Falding was passed, and a similar compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

The annual conference of the general council of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic was held on Tuesday, in the Assembly-room of the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. The chair was taken by Mr. James Haughton, of Dublin. There were also present Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., General Neal Dow, Mr. W. L. Garrison, Archbishop Manning, and many other friends of the Alliance.

Mr. S. POPE, the hon. secretary, read the annual report, which was a very lengthy one. It stated that although the past year had not been marked by any brilliant achievement, yet it had been one of the most important in the history of temperance legislation in this country. The financial statement showed the receipts to be £14,510 1s. 2d.

The report was adopted on the motion of the Hon. and Rev. LELAND NOEL, seconded by Mr. MATHEW. Mr. WM. WEST proposed, and the Rev. Canon JENKINS seconded, the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Alderman HARVEY proposed the addition of the name of Archbishop Manning to the list of vice-presidents.

Mr. POPE said he had had a conversation with Dr. Manning that morning, who had said that he should wish to wait before he committed himself to any active co-operation with the society, but he would not decide till the proceedings were over.

The ARCHBISHOP here rose, and said it would have been perfectly impossible for him to have remained silent after the kind manner in which his name had been mentioned, and if it were possible for him sincerely with all his heart to accept the honour which they had so kindly tendered to him, he should do it with the greatest pleasure. It might be from want of sufficient courage in his conclusions, or it might be from excess of caution, which was not culpable, that he found himself in the position of Lord Campbell, who, in voting for Colonel Wilson Patten's bill said, "I consider this to be an exceeding boon to the working men, to their wives and children. I am not able yet to go to the full length of a Maine law. We may come to it." He would add in his own words, if those remedial measures which had entirely commended themselves to his reason and conscience should, when obtained, be found insufficient, then he said, rather than that the curse of drunkenness which was undermining their country should continue unchecked for one day, let them have a Maine law in all its extension and all its vigour, and he would be the first to give his vote in its favour. (Applause.)

Resolutions were adopted gratefully recognising the liberal response that had been made to the appeal for the Five Years' Guarantee Fund; recording satisfaction with the progress of the Alliance agitation during the year; expressing the hope that as one of the results of household suffrage, the Council will receive a greatly increased support in their attack on the liquor-traffic; and exhorting clergy, teachers, and others to promote the objects of the Alliance.

The evening meeting was held in the Free Trade Hall, which was densely crowded. The chair was taken by Sir W. Lawson, Bart. Mr. J. H. RAPER recapitulated the proceedings of the morning conference. Letters were then read from Lord Elliot, Mr. J. Abel Smith, M.P., Mr. J. J. Stitt (Liverpool), the Rev. Wm. Arthur, the Rev. Gervase Smith, Mr. Gurney Pease, and Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., regretting their absence. Mr. Hughes said:—

Pray express my cordial sympathy with the committee in their work, which I hope may soon bear fruit in some legislative form. It seems to me that the principle that the inhabitants of a district, and not magistrates or brewers, should have control over the number of houses licensed for the sale of drink, is gaining ground rapidly.

Dr. MANNING, Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, moved the first resolution. It was:

That this meeting regards the appalling amount of pauperism, ignorance, and crime of the nation, with its consequent taxation, as constituting an intolerable burden on the industrious and sober portion of the community; and as the conviction is now almost universally felt that a vast proportion of these evils is the direct result of the liquor traffic, the meeting calls upon all patriotic, moral, and religious men to aid the United Kingdom Alliance in its efforts to banish intemperance from the land.

In every syllable of that resolution he concurred. He referred at length to the curse and sin of drunkenness, and expressed an opinion that, save the Alliance, there existed no other organisation in Great Britain with similar adequacy or proportion of strength to grapple with this gigantic evil. The Rev. Sir L. STAMER, Bart., seconded the motion, and it was passed. Mr. B. WHITWORTH, M.P., moved a resolution recognising the valuable services rendered by the Hon. Neal Dow and Mr. Lloyd Garrison, which was seconded by the Ven. Archdeacon Sandford,

who said he was proud to see Archbishop Manning there pleading the cause of those poor of whom he said he was the pastor. He congratulated the Alliance on the present confluence of so many tried friends of this cause, of every creed and class, and he might add, of every variety of brogue. (Hear, and laughter.) He congratulated them on the presence of their beloved friends from the other side of the Atlantic, the true and indomitable champions of freedom and of temperance, who, having cleansed their own soil and their own escutcheon from what had so long disgraced and cursed both, had come across the broad seas to help us in the fatherland to free our country from slavery far worse and more degrading than that for the ending of which the noble Lincoln gave his life, and Dow and Garrison had often perilled theirs. (Cheers.)

General NEAL DOW, who was greeted with enthusiastic applause, responded.

Mr. W. LLOYD GARRISON also responded, and was very warmly received. He said the present meeting was the largest, the most earnest, and the most sublime gathering in the cause of temperance reform he had ever seen. (Hear, hear.) The meeting was worthy of the cause, and the cause was worthy of the meeting. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Garrison proceeded to argue that the question before them was not a debateable question at all. He affirmed that all the drunkenness came from the beginning of moderate drink; so that, moderate drinking being abandoned, there was at once a cure for all the pauperism and drunkenness in the world. The work they had been doing and were doing was to effect a great moral change in the feelings of the people, so as to make legislation possible. He would almost say that if intoxicating drinks could be banished from society, and people could only be left to teetotalism as their life's practice, we might almost dispense with all the forms of legislation, for then there would be a redeemed and a self-governed people. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. S. POPE moved:—

That this meeting rejoices that the absorbing question of the amendment of the representation of the people has now, through the co-operation of all political parties, been to a large extent settled—thereby clearing the way for the consideration by Parliament of measures of social reform, and especially the removal of legalized temptations to intemperance, the gravest question of domestic legislation. And this meeting earnestly expresses its hope and trust, that the working classes, to whom political power is now extended, will render their united and cordial aid in returning such representatives as will support the principle of the Permissive Bill.

Mr. GALWAY (from Ireland) seconded the resolution, which was passed.

Mr. CHARLES FRASE proposed, and Mr. MAWSON, of Newcastle, seconded, the following resolution, which was also carried unanimously:—

That this meeting calls upon the Government to fulfil the promises of various leading statesmen, by introducing and supporting a bill dealing with the whole of the licensing laws, and to insert clauses giving power to the inhabitants of each district to prevent the granting or renewing of licenses within the boundaries, when a large majority may so determine.

The chair was then taken by Mr. Alderman Harvey, and a vote of thanks to Sir W. Lawson was passed, on the motion of Mr. W. R. CALLENDER, jun., seconded by the Rev. T. DILKES, and supported by Dr. LEWIS.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

According to present arrangements, the Queen will leave Balmoral for Windsor on Friday, the 1st of November.

There is reason to believe (says the *Observer*) that her Majesty has resolved to emerge from the comparative seclusion in which she has lived for so long a period, and that the next season will be one of the most brilliant on record during her long and beneficent reign.

The first Cabinet Council of the season will be held on Tuesday, November 5th.

It is stated that Sir G. Bowen will succeed Sir George Grey as Governor of New Zealand.

It is stated in a Dublin paper that the Government have resolved to introduce another bill on the Irish land question into Parliament next session, and it is added that the measure will probably be that known during the late session as Lord Clanricarde's bill, but with certain modifications.

A number of gentlemen living at Roehdale have purchased a portrait of the late Mr. Richard Cobden, and presented it to Mr. John Bright, M.P. The likeness was taken a short time before Mr. Cobden negotiated the French commercial treaty.

The Crown Princess of Prussia having been taken ill at Cologne, was compelled to abandon altogether her proposed trip to England.

According to the *Standard*, the only action of Lord Stanley in the Roman affair consists of a despatch to the French Government, in which he expressed the pain and regret with which the majority of Englishmen would see a fresh occupation of Rome by a French army.

Mr. Roebuck, M.P., has been suffering a painful and weakening attack of illness, which prevents his attending the Sheffield Outlets' Feast. He is said to have thrown off the attack.

The Prince and Princess Christian have arrived at Frogmore House, Windsor Park, where they await the arrival of the Queen from Scotland.

Prince Arthur has quite recovered from the attack of small-pox from which he has recently suffered.

Mr. Weiss, the eminent English baritone, died on Thursday at noon, at his residence in London.

A new Order in Council has been issued by authority of the Privy Council, in accordance with which, on and after Monday next, the necessity of

obtaining licenses for the removal of cattle in Great Britain will cease, except with regard to foreign cattle, which will continue subject to certain restrictions.

The Irish Education Commission, which, however, is likely still to undergo some modifications, is said to consist, as at present intended, of the Earl of Rosse, the Bishop of Ossory (O'Brien), the Bishop of Limerick (Graves), Sir Robert Kane, Mr. James Gibson, Mr. W. K. Sullivan, Mr. Lawrence Waldron, and Mr. James A. Dease. The mixed educationists on this commission are probably five, Lord Rosse, Sir R. Kane, Dr. Graves, and Messrs. Waldron and Gibson. The latter two at present occupy seats on the board as commissioners of education. The declared separate educationists are the Bishop of Ossory and Mr. Sullivan, the former belonging to the Church Education Society, and the latter to the Catholic University. Mr. Dease will, it is conjectured, incline to the same view. Lord Rosse can hardly act as chairman, and the Irish Lord Chancellor (Brewster) has been spoken of as one who may act in that capacity in his room.

Sir Sidney H. Waterlow will preside at the election for the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants on Thursday, the 21st November, the place of meeting the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A change has been made in and new features added to the programme at this popular place of resort. Mr. Damer Cape, who is "starring" the provinces, has been succeeded in the entertainment entitled "Blue Beard's Closet," by Mr. Walter Brame, who thoroughly sustains the popularity which the "Dear Defunct" has acquired. Præd's elegant poem, "Lurley; or, the Bride of Belmont," has been selected as a suitable composition upon which to found an entertainment calculated to draw out the resources of the institution. The reading is given by Mr. John Millard, who well interprets the spirit of the poem. The spectroscopic illusions, for which the Polytechnic is so well known, have been ingeniously blended in the *tableaux vivants* by which the poem is illustrated. The poem is also illustrated by a number of panoramic views of the Rhine, executed by no less a scene-painter than Mr. John O'Connor.

WORKING MEN FOR PARLIAMENT.—A meeting of the Working Men's Association was held, under the presidency of Mr. George Potter, at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, on Tuesday evening, when the proposed plan of promoting the election of working men as members of Parliament was discussed. The chairman said he had received several letters in answer to his application to certain gentlemen, soliciting them to become trustees of the projected fund; Mr. Torrens, M.P., consented to become a trustee; so did the Hon. Auberon Herbert, who sent a subscription; Mr. T. B. Potter expressed his approval of the scheme, but declined to be a trustee; Mr. E. Baines, believing the plan would excite prejudice, and perhaps prevent rather than promote the return of the best working-class candidates, and that the system would be charged with dictation and forcing strangers upon constituencies, did not feel himself at liberty to take part in the proposed Working Men's Association; and Mr. Ayrton also declined, because he thought that such a proceeding would provoke much more opposition than it would secure support. The chairman congratulated the meeting on the very general support which their proposition to endeavour to secure the return of working men to Parliament had received. A series of rules for the proposed "Working Men's Parliamentary Fund" was agreed to. A resolution was adopted, directing a committee to make inquiries concerning the registration of lodgers for the franchise, and recommending lodgers paying 5s. weekly at once to enter their claim to be placed on the register. The meeting then adjourned.

THE REFORM LEAGUE AND THE FENIANS.—A letter from Mr. Beales, read at a meeting of the Reform League on Wednesday, served to elicit the fact that several of the leading members of the League entertain very strong Fenian sympathies. In this letter Mr. Beales warmly denounced Fenianism. "We," he says, "of the Reform League are as anxious to obtain complete justice for the Irish as we are for the English people, but we repudiate the having recourse for this purpose to the rifle and the revolver." Upon the reading of this letter there was a storm of protests against the sentiments contained therein. Mr. Lucraft opened the fusillade by expressing his belief that "the Irish people were fully justified in using physical force to redress their wrongs, when they had received such fearful provocation." Mr. Cooper observed that "so great a provocation had the Irish received from England for 700 years that he was not one to blame any Irishman for using force." Mr. Odger affirmed that the English Government had provoked Fenianism, and was fully persuaded that if he were an Irishman he would be a Fenian. He believed Ireland would never make an impression "until she knocked down some of her rulers." Another speaker, a Mr. Brisk, propounded the statement, which was received with applause, "Let Fenianism go on and prosper." A motion condemning Mr. Beales's letter having been rejected, it was resolved that although the Council did not approve of all its views, it should be received and entered on the minutes. The West Bromwich branch of the Reform League met on Friday evening and passed a special resolution condemnatory of the sympathy with Fenianism expressed at the above meeting.



## Literature.

## MR. MILL'S ESSAYS.\*

Exception has sometimes been taken to the practice, frequent as it now is, of republishing essays which have originally appeared in some review of the day, but certainly, as it has always appeared to us, without sufficient reason. No doubt it would be easy to point to particular volumes, and some of them even from men of some eminence, made up of papers which, had their authors been well advised, would have been suffered to repose in the comparative oblivion to which the old volumes of reviews are almost of necessity consigned. It is a strong temptation to a man who has won a name in literature, that secures the easy success of anything he may choose to write, to presume on his popularity and publish some collection of miscellanies which are unworthy of his reputation, and in this way we sometimes get very second-class books from men of high positions. But, on the other hand, it is not to be forgotten that some of the most thoughtful contributors to the literature of the day, the ablest discussions of the various political, philosophical, and religious questions which are continually arising, and not unfrequently most important and interesting historical monographs, are to be found in the pages of our reviews and would be lost to the majority of readers, if they were not preserved in some other form. While therefore, we think that care should be exercised in selection, we cannot speak of this department of literature in the tone which a certain class of critics sometimes adopts. Even the most severe censors, however, would not hesitate as to the judgment they should pronounce on this volume of Mr. Stuart Mill's; for, alike from the importance of the subjects they discuss and the characteristic originality and vigour with which they are treated, these contributions are of high value. They are political, philosophical, and historical, including, beside papers on topics of the day, to which we shall presently more fully allude, a careful and elaborate discussion of "Bain's Psychology"; a review of the great work of the late Mr. Austin on "Jurisprudence," in which the extent of the services he rendered to the science is lucidly set forth, and the principles of his system discussed with an acuteness which few but Mr. Mill can command; and a remarkable paper on "Plato," which all must admire as a very masterly account of the teachings of the great Grecian philosopher, treated, of course, from the author's own standpoint, but distinguished not more by fulness of information than by the fairness and impartiality of its spirit.

It is, however, to the political articles that we shall chiefly direct our attention. We have here too papers on Reform; the first, Mr. Mill's well-known pamphlet on the subject, and the second an article which originally appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, in which some schemes that had been propounded by independent thinkers, and which were at the time attracting attention, are carefully considered. Written as these essays were, under an entirely different set of circumstances from those under which they have made their second appearance, it might have been expected that they would altogether be out of date; and to some extent, of course, this is true. Still, they have interest and significance even at present. All that Mr. Mill could hope for in 1859 was that a half-measure might be passed, and the utmost he could venture to urge was that though partial, it should at least be honest as far as it went, "that it should be a real change, a substantial improvement, which may be accepted as a step by those whom it will by no means permanently satisfy, and may hold out sufficient promise of good to be really valued." At that time when Parliamentary Reform was "felt by the leaders of all parties, and all sections of opinion, to be a political necessity," when it was "welcomed by a sort of unanimous concurrence of all parties, but not called for vehemently nor likely to be supported vehemently or enthusiastically," it would have seemed incredible that eight years would elapse, during seven of which a Liberal Ministry pledged to Reform would be in office, without even the smallest instalment of the long-promised measure being given. But could this have been foreseen, it might very easily have been predicted that the party who had resisted even the minimum of change until resistance became impossible, would end by innovations as wholesale and sweeping in their character as they were humiliating in the manner of their concession.

\* *Dissertations and Discussions, Political, Philosophical, and Historical.* By JOHN STUART MILL. In Three Volumes. Volume III. London: Longman, Green, Reader, and Dyer.

What might have been the effect of such a half-measure as seemed to be certain in February, 1859, it is impossible now to say. It might have retarded the accomplishment of the great change which has been accomplished, would certainly have so far educated a portion of the dreaded artisan class in the discharge of their political duties that there would have been no occasion to take "a leap in the dark," and if it had not altogether saved us from the acrimony of recent struggles, might have spared the country and themselves the humiliating spectacle which statesmen hitherto deemed honourable have presented. We, who have long worked for such an end, cannot regret that it has been attained; but we do regret in the interests of the country at large, that English Tories should have afforded another such proof that they are the "stupid" party, from whose sense of right or sympathy with wise and even moderate progress the people have nothing to hope, but who will yield to the agitation they are so ready to denounce, that which they refuse to the demands of justice. It is extremely instructive, from this point of view, to study the account of public feeling on Reform, and to note the general expectations that were awakened in 1859, and compare the author's forecastings with the actual course of events. We were drifting then, though it could hardly have been foreseen, into an era of hollowness, insincerity, and hypocrisy, under the guidance of one who knew how to manage the easy, self-complacent, quiet-loving spirit of the times, and by the union of sham Liberals and avowed Tories, to stave off those reforms which, had he been the wise and patriotic statesman his friends alleged, he would have been anxious to pass in a period free from everything like dangerous excitement. The hour of retribution comes, and the retribution for the selfish inactivity that lasted during the first six years of this decade, is the passing of a measure which such politicians regard with a mingled aversion and dread which they can hardly conceal even at the banquets they hold to celebrate the glorious victory they have achieved.

Mr. Mill's essays, however, have something more than this retrospective interest. It must not be supposed that the Reform question is settled. We have made a great advance, so far as the extension of the suffrage is concerned, but there are other points, of hardly less importance, that remain behind, and the views of our author in relation both to the redistribution of seats and the promotion of purity of election, deserve very careful consideration. On the former point, he is an earnest and able advocate of Mr. Hare's scheme, and those who are disposed to pooh-pooh it as an idle fancy would do well to study again the very powerful reasoning by which it is here sustained. Those especially who have insisted so strenuously on the right of minorities, will find it very hard to resist the force of the arguments he has adduced. No doubt there would be many difficulties of a practical character in the working out of the scheme, and the obstinate attachment of Englishmen to established customs—we should rather say their bigoted resistance to every change, especially if it be recommended on the ground of abstract right, and can be branded as doctrinaire—will very probably prevent its adoption. But it is an honest attempt to deal with a great question, and deserves a more respectful treatment than it has yet received. Our author's opinions on the subject of the Ballot are well known, and we shall not attempt to discuss them here. On one point, however, both the supporters and opponents of the measure may agree—that the surest counteractive to the present system of corruption is to be found not so much in any mechanical provision as in a change in the tone of sentiment as to the relations between the representative and the represented, as well as to the character attaching to acts of bribery. What would be the effect of such a "declaration on honour" as Mr. Mill would have taken by every member of Parliament, we will not say, but assuredly if the bribing of an elector was regarded in political circles as an act of personal dishonour, unworthy of any who aspired to a place in the ranks of gentlemen, we should soon see an end of this flagrant evil. In the meantime, something might be done by making any expenditure on the part of the candidate or his friends absolutely illegal—a measure which would be perfectly fair if, under such regulations as would be necessary to prevent the multiplication of purposeless contests, the whole cost of elections were thrown on the public rates. Such a plan, indeed, is the legitimate outcome of the principles so well stated by Mr. Mill in the following passage, which goes to the root of the argument:—

"If the office of a member of Parliament were felt to be a public trust, which no one has a moral right to take upon himself for any purpose but that of fulfilling

its duties, would it be endured for an instant that, in addition to performing those duties without salary, he should make a large payment besides for the privilege of performing them? Such a practice is the surest proof that to vote for a candidate is regarded either as help given him towards attaining private ends, or at least as a compliment to his vanity, for which he should be willing to pay an equivalent. They must be poor politicians who do not know the vast efficacy of such indirect moral influences; though there is hardly anything which, in this country, is so little considered by statesmen and public functionaries. The incidental circumstances which surround a public act, and betoken the expectation entertained by society in regard to it, irrevocably determine the moral sentiment which adheres to the act in the mind of an average individual. So long as the candidate himself, and the customs of the world, seem to regard the function of a member of Parliament less as a duty to be discharged than as a personal favour to be solicited, no effort will avail to implant in an ordinary voter the feeling that the election of a member of Parliament is also a matter of duty, and that he is not at liberty to bestow his vote on any other consideration than that of personal fitness."

The great value of these essays consists in the fact that they look at the subject with the eye of a philosopher, not of a mere partisan; that they inquire what is right and patriotic, not what will suit the interests of a particular party; that they proceed on the grounds of justice, not of expediency, and therefore lay down principles which are of general interest and universal application.

## FUTURE LIFE AND FUTURE DEATH.\*

Before proceeding to give a short account of two or three small volumes in which the same or similar subjects are handled from independent points of view, we shall make no apology for indicating in the first place the more general train of thought into which they have led us. We do not rate the value of any of these books so low as a straw, but, like straws in the wind, they help to show which way the current of thought is setting.

"It is doing the Augustinian no injustice to say," remarks an author whose work has been noticed recently in these columns ("The Religion of Redemption"), "that the Gospel as he understands it has to wait for eternity before it can fully justify itself to the heart and conscience. Appearances are against it for the present. Its own statements of the ways of God are against it. It is not, then, such a message as Paul preached, which already, by its very contents, recommended itself to every man's conscience in the sight of God. It is obliged to wrap itself up in reserve, and tell us to wait before we can be satisfied that God is love."

The pain and perplexity which are here mildly hinted at rather than strongly expressed, have brought about a reaction of thought which is now verging towards the opposite extreme. A too confident and sometimes an unfeeling dogmatism on the punishment of the wicked, recoils in an equally dogmatic affirmation that all souls without exception will be saved. The violence of the revolt against the notion that the Creator has deliberately reprobated any of his creatures, and from eternity doomed them to infinite misery, seems to lead some minds to ignore or confound moral distinctions altogether, and to think of human destinies as sure to converge all alike in blessedness and joy. There is a real and immense difference between two ideas which are often treated as identical,—the idea that souls yet unborn are predestined to be bad, and to suffer in consequence; and the idea that of those who are bad voluntarily, and notwithstanding mighty opposing influences, some may insist on continuing bad, and may even use their liberty to grow worse. As against the former idea, there are, perhaps, not very many who would not sympathise with Blackmore's burst of honest, generous feeling in "The Gay-worthys"; "That man stood up and explained the Almighty's secret plans. He 'don't mean to save everybody. Now, I'm only a poor devil of a sailor, and of course I 'don't know, but if I came with a lifeboat to a wreck, I'd make no such half job, I'd save every soul on board, or I'd go down trying." But such an illustration, it is obvious on a moment's reflection, does not cover more than a portion of the facts. Between drowning men and sinning men, there is only an imperfect parallelism. The problem of human salvation is very far from being so simple a matter as it might be, if in being free to do right, men were

\* *Everlasting Punishment not Everlasting Pain.* By ROBERT REYNOLDS, for nearly forty years minister of Upper Hill-street Chapel, Walsby. Elliot Stock.

*The Bible v. the Churches. Perdition and Salvation—What are They?* By SEPTUAGENARIUS. John Snow and Co.

*The Second Death and the Restitution of all Things: with some Preliminary Remarks on the Nature and Inspiration of Holy Scripture. A Letter to a Friend.* By M. A. Longmans, Green, and Co.



not also necessarily free to do wrong. Short of that compulsion of the will which would deprive our nature of its dignity and of its very meaning, the endeavour of Divine love and pity has been carried to the full length of the sailor's bold imagery. That He might be the propitiation not for our sins only, but for the sins of the whole world. He who took upon Him to deliver man was willing either victoriously to bear a proportionate load of responsibility and sorrow, "or to go down trying." Surely it is no reflection on the honour either of the victory or of the struggle and the anguish, if while "some believe the things which are spoken, others believe not," and if the last we see of some, is that they go out of the world willfully impenitent and hard, not as if they were mere victims of misfortune, sinking helplessly in deep waters. No, we fancy some voice at our elbow replying, it cannot be denied that there are many who sin with their eyes open, and treasure up to themselves wrath against a day of wrath. We admit that it will not do to picture them and any penalty which they pull upon their heads as if they suffered from an assumed impenitent rigour of Divine severity. But there is still a difficulty. Whatever we believe as to the quality of the wrath or the irrevocableness of the penalty, tinctures necessarily our thoughts of God, as well as our estimate of the lot of man, and the future possibilities of his condition. Is there no alternative but to fall back upon a clear, strongly defined doctrine of literally "endless, long, eternal woe"? Or may there be "within the veil" some new opportunity, an extended probation? Or will the condemned one day perish utterly, disappear after a time into oblivion and nothingness, and immortality be the distinguishing possession of those only who have "washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb"? Or is the Christian doctrine of the future, limited by the limitation of our present powers of imagination and of reason? Are we simply incapable of projecting our thoughts forward very far along a line endlessly extended? Does this rule so far apply in interpreting revelation (which is clearly addressed to us in our present situation, and to our present faculties,) that violence may possibly be done to revelation when we stretch it beyond its intended scope, that is, say, beyond both our life here and now and the morally organic sequel of that; beyond this moral childhood of our being in evil or in good through which we are passing on earth, and the adult stage of either, which will come when "the man" which we are to be, shall "have put away childish things"? And if it be objected that if such a way of reading Holy Scripture, fails to discover there, predictions of a literally everlasting pain, then we must be content to dispense also with as absolute assertions as to a literally eternal joy—will this answer be sufficient—that if our union to Christ is real enough to make us sure of a blessed change from this world to another, we may trust very well in that same union as a pledge, and in Divine power, and wisdom, and love, as a guarantee, for all that may lie hidden in other worlds, or for the precise nature of our destiny, "world without end"? In one or other of these directions, the religious thinking of our time is anxiously feeling its way. Failing of an adequate solution again and again, the question is still not regarded as finally closed, and will not willingly be let go, whether the evil nature of sin, its guiltiness, its tendency if not eradicated to grow more mischievous and corrupt, and the grave and strong words of holy writ in reference to all these facts, do or do not necessarily imply that vast portions of the human race are on the other side the grave absolutely excluded from hope, and shut up to a woe unutterable in bitterness, and of literally boundless duration.

*Everlasting Punishment not Everlasting Pain.* The first of the volumes which we have grouped together for review, consists of five short sermons, very sober in thought and plain in language. It is carefully stated by the editor (who is not the author) that they do not teach Universalism. One object is to distinguish between the terms Gehenna and Hades, and to show that neither corresponds with the popularly received notions of Hell. Another is to offer arguments against the doctrines that everlasting fire implies everlasting pain, instead of meaning simply that the fire itself will go on burning. Extinction is represented as the final doom of the condemned, and immortality as the exclusive privilege of the redeemed.

If the writer of *The Bible v. the Churches*, attempts to prove a great deal more than Mr. Reynoldson, he also involves himself in a great many more logical embarrassments. He does not disavow Universalism, but believes that all souls will be ultimately saved, with the exceptions

of Judas Iscariot, and those who have sinned against the Holy Ghost, whose fate will be ultimate annihilation. The bodies of others who die impenitent, are to be destroyed, but their bodies only. Some parts of the book are very much superior to others. Passages of Scripture are now and then quoted triumphantly which obviously agree quite as well with the views which the author opposes as with that which he thinks they demonstrate, and some of the principles which he lays down as premises for his argument, beg the whole question in the most palpable way.

*The Restitution of all Things*, is an endeavour to establish the doctrine that "the second death" is the necessary way of transition to a higher life, of those who have missed or abused their opportunity in this world, and that those who die in Christ here are to be the benefactors of the "spirits in prison," after a like rule to that which made the descendants of Abraham the medium of transmitting Divine truth to the Christian Church. An interesting analogy is also traced, in a first division of the volume, between the limitations inseparable from the Word made flesh and similar limitations of the spirit by the letter in revelation. This is intellectually, and in point of style, far the most remarkable work of the three. It is not, we think, exempt from grave fallacies and assumptions, nor are we convinced by its reasoning. It impresses us as the production of a mind so powerfully aglow with the yearning hope that

"Good will fall

At last, far off, at last to all,"

that ideas and combinations of ideas, really alien or disconnected, are at this high temperature of feeling fused into apparent unity, and crystallise for a moment round the central desire, with a seeming congruity and cohesion.

All three books, we may add, appear to be honest attempts to relieve doubts like those which weighed upon the mind of the late John Foster; and they all may, directly or indirectly, prepare the way for a faithful, satisfying, interpretation of a very important part of the teaching of Holy Scripture.

#### PREMILLENARIANISM.\*

Orme, in his *Life of Baxter*, mentions a Thomas Beverley, the pastor of a congregation assembling in Cutlers' Hall about the period of the Revolution. In a work Beverley published in 1688 he endeavoured to show that the Millennium would commence in 1697. From that time to the portentous year he continued to send forth his publications on the subject in great numbers, challenging everybody to answer them. He lived to see all his prophetic calculations fail, and in the year that they should have received their fulfilment resigned his charge and sank into obscurity. Beverley was the friend of Baxter, and in an answer to him Baxter says, "Your writings make it plain, that 'you are a good man of deep thoughts, fallen into a fond esteem of your new unripe conceptions, and wrapt up thereby into a diseased conceitedness. How you will be able to bear it when Providence and experience have confuted you in 1697 I know not. Wonder not that nobody writeth to confute you, for men love not to trouble themselves with convincing every single man of his errors.'"

Dr. Brown, in this treatise, seems to have felt that he had a call to discuss the Premillennial theory, and to argue the point with the modern Premillennial prophets. The Duke of Manchester, Mr. Bickersteth, Mr. Birks, Mr. A. Bonar, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Molyneux, Mr. Wood, and a host of others, have received a fair hearing, and the reason of their hope has been tried by the test of Scripture.

There is an agreement between Dr. Brown and the Premillennialists in the reality and blessedness of a Millennial period, and in the certainty of our Lord's future return, and of the resurrection and final judgment of all men. But he regards as unscriptural the expectations that the second coming of our Lord will precede the Millennium, that He will bring with Him all His saints in their glorified bodies, and that with these He will reign in person on the earth over the converted and restored tribes of Israel, and through them over the whole Gentile world for a thousand years.

Christ's second coming is supposed by the Premillennialists to be at the commencement of the future spread of the Gospel and to be the great means of it. Our Lord is to come thus and subdue all things unto Himself, and not when His word shall have had free course and been glorified. He is to come not for judgment, but salvation. Not to punish men for not obey-

\* *Christ's Second Coming; Will it be Premillennial?* By the Rev. DAVID BROWN, D.D. Sixth Edition. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

ing the Gospel, but by the power of a personal presence to bring them to the obedience of the truth. This is the chief point of difference.

In opposition to this tenet it is urged that it is clearly revealed that the entire mystical body of Christ shall appear with Him in glory at His second Advent. He is said to be coming with all His saints, to be admired in all who believe. "Christ the first fruits, afterwards they who are Christ's at His coming." If all who are Christ's are with Him then, and He come before the Millennium (the latter-day glory) that time will not be a time of conversion and faith, of addition to the Church, for that will be entire and complete. This difficulty has produced the figment of "an Adamic state of innocent creatureship," by which some strengthen themselves to cling to their theory. Others are driven to take a different position—that our Lord will not come with all His saints. It is only, however, a few who, seeing the difficulty, hold an opinion so contrary to the whole tenor of the New Testament. Again and again, in some lectures given by twelve clergymen of the Church of England during Lent in 1844, do we find this inconsistency. Along with the emphatic declaration of all who are Christ's being with Him at His coming, are we told of the Millennium being a Christian State. There is rejoicing that Christ will bring with Him all His saints before the Millennium, and at the same time rejoicing in the prospect of the world being filled with saints for a thousand years after His coming. The only escape from the dilemma of denying the completeness of the Church at the Second Advent, or of holding a Millennium without Christians, is to believe that the coming of our Lord will not precede but follow the latter-day glory.

The subject handled in this volume seems periodically to agitate the Church. It has its law of recurrence. In times of general excitement, of extensive change, of pervading uneasiness and trial, of mingled hope and fear, it invariably rises to the surface. Dr. Brown's volume may be found to be a book for the present season.

The kingdom of God and His Christ is not to become a kingdom of this world, but the kingdoms of this world are to become the kingdom of God and of His Christ.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*The Romance of Charity.* By JOHN DE LIEFDE. (Alexander Strahan.) This book will be found to contain the substance of the large work, "Six Months among the Charities of Europe," by the same author. The woodcuts of "the excellent of the earth" are very wooden, but the facts recorded are well calculated to kindle "the enthusiasm of humanity." Mr. Millais will not admire the alteration in his version of the "Good Samaritan" which appears on the cover.

*Working Men's Social Clubs and Educational Institutes.* By HENRY SOLLY. (London: 150, Strand.) This volume is issued in the belief that its publication will materially promote the important objects that the Working Men's Club and Institute Union have in view.

*The British Quarterly.* No. 92, October. This is an average number. It opens with an appreciative review of Mr. Philip Smiths, "History of the World." A friend of Thomas Hood gives us his recollections of the author of "The Song of the Shirt," from the time when he met the poet as a very young man, apparently in delicate health, till the Monday before his death. The article is somewhat garrulous. We have also the second instalment on the subject of "The Atonement," a very able paper contributed by the writer of "The Moral Theory of the Atonement," in the October issue of last year.

*The Class and the Desk.* A Manual for Sunday-school Teachers. (London: James Sangster and Co.) So long as our Sunday-school teaching is left to the younger and less educated members of our churches, such publications as "The Class and the Desk" may be of some service. When our best men and women give themselves to this good work, we shall be no longer in need of these "aids," nor be at our wit's end to discover the whereabouts of the lost tribes of our Sunday-school children. We have noticed a breach of etiquette in this publication. An author does not compliment his publisher in the preface of his book.

*On Primary Instruction in Relation to Education.* By SIMON S. LAURIE, A.M. (William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.) The teacher's office has been recently magnified by the extension of the suffrage to the operative classes. It is now, more than ever before, necessary that the time spent in school be wisely employed. We can safely recommend this book to the friends of education. The volume is a reprint of a report made by the author to the trustees of the Dick's Bequest (Edinburgh, 1865).

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Agnes Leith; Hugh Nolan; Ned Turner; Burtie Corey; Lucy and her Friends; The Arabian Nights Entertainments (Gall and Inglis). The English Bible: how to Read and Study It, by W. Carpenter (Haywood and Co.). Lamps, Pitchers



and Trumpets, by the Rev. E. Paxton Hood (Jackson, Walford, and Hodder). Last Rambles amongst the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and the Andes, by George Catlin (Sampson Low and Co.). Lady Bountiful's Legacy to her Family and Friends, edited by John Timbs (Griffith and Farran). Siloote of Siloote, by H. Kingsley, Three Vols. (Macmillan and Co.). Clerical Experiences in Total Abstinence (W. Tweedie). The New Creation, by John Mills; An Autumn Dream, by John Sheppard (Elliot Stock). A Handy Book of Domestic Homoeopathic Practice, by George Edward Allshorn, M.D. (Houlston and Wright). The Fells of Swarthmoor Hall, by Maria Webb (F. Bowyer Kitto).

### Miscellaneous News.

The supposed reappearance of rinderpest in Norfolk is exciting much alarm there. Two cases are reported. The Privy Council has been requested to send down an inspector.

**THE HARVEST.**—Mr. H. J. Turner, of Richmond (Yorkshire), says our northern wheat, generally, is an excellent sample. It has all been got in sound; and more than that, the whole crop is dry enough to grind now. It is his firm belief that the whole crop of English wheat is this year worth more by several millions sterling than was the crop of last year.

**A PROPOSED REFORM CONFERENCE.**—Mr. Hare has suggested to the Council of the Reform League a conference on the future distribution of seats, in which all persons who have given attention to the subject shall be invited to take part. He proposes a series of meetings, in which every suggested method shall be separately discussed, in a conversational form, rather, as we understand, resembling the Socratic dialogue than in set addresses or speeches. His plan is to print and circulate an accurate report of what is said at one meeting before the next, and thus to continue the subject, avoiding repetition, until it is exhausted.

**EXPECTED STAR SHOWERS.**—Mr. A. S. Herschel, in an article on November meteors, states that he expects a very large star shower on the 14th of next month, but unfortunately at half-past seven a.m., a few minutes before sunrise at Greenwich, it will cross the medial line; and at about nine o'clock a.m., when the sun is fairly risen in Britain, supposing that the course of the meteoric stream keeps its appointed place, the earth's passage across the current will be complete, and the rain of fire-balls and falling stars, should its return be punctual, will cease. During the night preceding and that following the height of the shower, no doubt many meteors will be seen.

**AID FOR THE POPE.**—In the various Roman Catholic places of worship in the metropolis on Sunday reference was made to the present position of the Pope; and, in pursuance of a request from Archbishop Manning, the faithful were exhorted to take fervent part in certain special services and prayers in his behalf. The *Sunday Gazette* says a movement was commenced on Friday among the leading Roman Catholics of London, the Earl of Denbigh taking the lead, for the purpose of raising a fund to supply the army of his Holiness with Minie rifles, breech-loaders, and revolvers. In the brief space of two hours one thousand guineas were raised, and it is expected that before Wednesday or Thursday ten times that amount will be forthcoming. An order has been given to an eminent firm of rifle-manufacturers for a large number of "the best they can supply," and before the end of the week the first consignment will be en route to Rome.

**A DISSENTING MINISTER'S VOTE.**—At the revision of South Lancashire voters at Wigan, last week, the Conservatives objected to the vote of the Rev. Fenton Smith, Independent minister of St. Paul's, Hindley; and the question was left over for consideration by the barrister at Liverpool, in order that the Liberal advocate, Mr. T. R. Ellis, might have an opportunity of examining the trust-deed of the chapel, under which document Mr. Smith claimed to have a "life interest in freehold chapel." This interest consisted in the proceeds of the pew-rents, which rents were received by the trustees and paid over to the claimant; and the barrister, Mr. C. W. Lewis, has now decided that the freehold is not in the minister but in the trustees, and therefore that the vote cannot be sustained. An exactly similar claim last year was allowed, and another Independent minister, the Rev. W. Roaf, after fighting against objections for several years, has for some time now been allowed to remain on the register in peace.

**LORD MAYOR'S DAY.**—It appears that the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' Committee, at a meeting held on Thursday morning, determined not to use the old state coach, but that the Lord Mayor should go to Westminster in his semi-state or "dress" carriage. At the meeting of the Court of Common Council, held subsequently, however, it was recommended by a majority of the court that the old state carriage should be used. Whether it will be so or not is a matter which yet remains to be settled by the committee. The committee have resolved to dispense with the pedestrian part of the procession. The pageant will consist, therefore, of the Lord Mayor's private state carriage, with the state carriages of the sheriffs and under-sheriffs, and the carriages of the members of the Court of Aldermen, and of such of the corporate officers as usually accompanied the procession, with a military escort, composed of two squadrons of dragoons, and the mounted band of the Life Guards, which will play while the pageant is being marshalled at Guildhall, and afterwards in Palace-yard, while the Lord Mayor is being presented to the barons of the Exchequer. There will be no music on the route, and, as far as practicable, the pro-

cession will move at a brisk pace, so as to avoid the necessity of closing any of the streets, and as much as possible any interruption of business.

**WHAT IS "FANCY" BREAD?**—At Leicester, on Friday, Robert Atkins, baker, was charged with selling bread otherwise than by weight. Robert Weston said he went to the defendant's shop and asked for a quarter loaf. The defendant's wife, who was in the shop, gave him a quarter "cottage" loaf, which he found was seven and a half ounces short of 4lb. For the defence it was contended that cottage and tin bread came under the designation of "fancy" bread, and therefore the defendant was not required to weigh it. Mr. Black and Mr. Tacey, bakers in Leicester, both stated that tin and cottage bread was always looked upon in the trade as fancy bread. It was made in precisely the same way, and out of the same dough, but it was the mode of baking which made it fancy bread. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Wrekin, London bakers, said the same custom prevailed among the bakers in London. The magistrates ultimately decided that the framers of the act of Parliament meant by fancy bread that which was looked upon in the trade as such, and dismissed the summons. A contrary decision has been given by the Windsor magistrates in a case brought before them.

**THREE PERSONS BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.**—An exciting and distressing scene was witnessed in Lambeth on Saturday morning. A large retriever dog, maddened by hydrophobia, caused terror as he rushed along Palace-road, and entered the door of No. 2, which was open. Seizing upon a woman named Elizabeth Hawks, the animal bit a piece of flesh from her leg. She fell downstairs, and the dog again bit her on the arm, severing the arteries, and inflicting a terrible wound. Seizing a horse, the infuriated dog ran down the road, followed by a shouting crowd, and when in Crosier-street, Stangate, he knocked a boy down, and severely bit him. At length, the animal running up some doorsteps, was unable to get further. A boy named Knowlson, recognising the dog, went up to him and tried to catch hold of a rope round its neck. The dog knocked him down and bit him savagely on the throat and left side of the face, inflicting dreadful wounds also on the arm and leg. The crowd coming up, a man courageously secured the dog by the rope, and he was taken to the police-station. The wounds of the several persons bitten soon became swollen, and they were taken to the hospital.

**THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT AT BRISTOL.**—The new co-operative movement was extensively adopted in the city of Bristol on Saturday. Early in the morning crowds of mechanics from various large establishments attended Union-street market for the purposes of purchasing carcasses of sheep. This they succeeded in doing—in most cases at 5d., and in some at 5½d. per lb. The carcasses were cut up, and joints weighed, and when conveyed to the different workshops the prime joints were retailed to the workpeople at 5d. and 6d., and inferior at 6d., and in some instances at 4½d. per lb. Many of the largest establishments in the city have adopted the new co-operative principle, and we have heard of one that has purchased forty live sheep from a farmer under an agreement that the sheep shall be delivered for slaughter as required. The police at the different stations enlarged their purchases. The men at the central station bought five, but these were not sufficient for the demand. They have also extended their operations to butter and cheese, and in order to facilitate the "weighing out" according to the necessities of their customers, they have bought new weights and scales, knives, &c. There was another reduction in the price of "butcher's" meat on Saturday.—*Western Daily Press*.

**MINOR OFFENCES.**—The number of persons summarily convicted in England for offences cognizable before justices appears so enormous—in the year ending at Michaelmas, 1866, 339,091, 286,290 males and 52,801 females—that it will be well to explain the nature of the charges against them. If we look at mere numbers, two great classes of offences took the lead, as usual, in 1866; 76,159 persons (14,363 of them women) were convicted of being drunk, or drunk and disorderly, so misconducting themselves as to get into the hands of the police; and 57,908 persons were convicted of assaults—2,513 of aggravated assaults on women and children, and no less than 11,382 of assaults on or resistance of peace officers. These two items account for a number greatly exceeding a third of the total; the rest will be more conveniently classed according in some degree to the gravity of the offences. 25,478 persons were summarily convicted of stealing or attempting to steal; the larcenies being of a class which, under the Criminal Justice Act, the Juvenile Offenders Act, or otherwise, are cognizable by justices without indictment; 14,599 persons were convicted of maliciously destroying or damaging property, and 13,292 were convicted under the Police Acts for unlawful possession of goods and various misdemeanours, the latter number including 89 constables convicted of neglecting their duty; 15,457 persons were convicted under the Vagrant Acts—4,414 of them women punished as prostitutes, 4,884 other persons being convicted for begging, and 2,747 for being found in circumstances implying an intention to commit felony. 7,557 of the convictions are distinguished only as being for offences relating to servants, apprentices, or masters; 3,547 were for cruelty to animals, 8,507 for breaches of the peace or want of sureties; 9,063 convictions were for offences against the game laws, the great majority for trespassing in the daytime in pursuit of game, and 707 under the Poaching Act of 1862. We have come now to offences which have often less of a criminal character. 27,939 convictions were for offences

against the Ways Acts—the highways, turnpikes, watermen's, railways, and stage and hackney carriages Acts; 24,607 for offences against local Acts and borough by-laws; 10,388 against Publichouse Acts (6,633 being convictions of beer-shop keepers); 500 for offences against the Factory Acts; 67 against the Chimney-sweepers Act; 809 against Fishery Acts; 3,488 against the Refreshment House Act; 416 against the Lord's Day Act; 4,387 against the Weight and Measures Act; 2,547 against the Mutiny Acts; 2,051 against the Mercantile Marine Acts; 6,035 against the Poor Law Acts—viz., 2,852 for deserting or neglecting to support a family, and 3,183 for disorderly conduct in the workhouse; 755 against the Public Health Acts; 766 against the Smoke Acts; 21 against the Sewers Acts; 3,026 against the Nuisances Removal Acts; 636 against the Common Lodging-houses Acts; 357 for selling unsound food; 836 for other sanitary offences; 788 for offences against the Pawnbrokers Act, the majority being cases of unlawful pledging; 1,157 for offences against the Excise and other revenue laws; 3,501 for disobeying affiliation orders. 13,448 other offences not classed complete the list of 339,091 summary convictions, to be added to the 14,254 convictions on indictment for more serious offences. Thus, the convictions on indictment in England in the year amounted to 7 per 10,000 of the population; and the summary convictions for the minor offences above described were 160 per 10,000 of population. The number of summary convictions increases, but the increase is in the class of them which are punished by fine, and are not regarded as requiring a sentence of imprisonment.—*Times*.

### Cleanings.

John Taggont, 103 years of age, has applied for relief to the Whitehaven guardians.

The smallest watch in the Paris Exhibition is set in a gold pencil-case.

A runaway couple were married in a carriage on the Grand Trunk of Canada Railway while the train was running.

A young ecclesiastic having asked of his bishop permission to preach, the latter replied, "I do not forbid you to do so, but Nature does."

The marriage of the mighty evoker of spirits, Mr. Home, and Madame Moët, the champagne widow, is announced in a Paris letter.

Two of the clergy of Sheffield trace the outrages at that place to the fact that the sacramental vessels in their church are made of pewter!

During the past week forty wrecks have been reported, making for the present year a total of 2,102.

The Government of New South Wales have adopted the tonic solfa method of teaching singing, and ordered it to be taught in all their schools.

The *Engineer* says some of our largest engine and tool makers do not at all believe in the alleged comparative decadence of English manufacturing supremacy.

A Quebec paper states that the Table-rock ornaments sold at the falls of Niagara are manufactured from spar imported into America, from Derbyshire, in England.

Jonathan presented himself and his intended to the minister for the purpose of being married. Being questioned if they had been published—"Oh, I guess so, for I told it to Uncle Ben, and he told his wife more than a week ago."

A forage-dealer in Paris, whose premises were infested with rats, which neither cats nor dogs could extirpate, recently adopted the novel mode of dipping a live rat in red paint and turning it loose. The vermin have entirely disappeared from his premises.

**PRE-HISTORIC LAKE EMBANKMENT.**—A lake has been discovered in the State of Iowa, in America, occupying a surface of 2,800 acres, which is between two feet and three feet higher than the surrounding country, and surrounded by a carefully built wall ten feet or fifteen feet wide. When or by whom the wall, which is very old, was built none can discover. The stones of the wall vary in weight from a hundred pounds to three tons. There are no stones on the land within ten miles around the lake.—*The Builder*.

**THE COST OF BEGGARS.**—In the course of a lecture on "Mendicity, its Claims and Shams," in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, at Bristol, the Rev. J. B. Owen said that 1,375,000l. was given to English beggars, or about one-third of all the poor-rates, and 25,000 English families subsisted by begging. Those 25,000 families represented 75,000 pairs of hands worse than idle. These figures did not include occasional tramps and beggars.

**HAIRCUTTING BY MACHINERY.**—A Dublin contemporary describes a new machine, which is now in use by a tradesman in that town for cutting hair. The sensation produced by its revolutions round the head is said to be very agreeable, and the rapidity with which it cuts the hair is one of its recommendations to notice. The machine is so constructed as to enable the operator by turning a screw to adjust the cutting blade so as to take off just the quantity of hair desired. Its movements are guided by suspending rollers, like those used with the hair-brushing machines.

**NOT "CAUGHT NAPPING."**—A correspondent from Paris has sent to "Echoes from the Clubs," an excellent story illustrating a clever ruse of the Emperor, at which Parisians are delighted. It seems that, soon after the Exhibition was opened, it struck the Emperor that it would be advisable, as well as a



kindness, to allow the army every facility for seeing it. Accordingly he corresponded with the commissioners with a view to a reduction of the tariff of admission for all soldiers in uniform. The commissioners were obstinate, and would not accede to the Emperor's request. The Emperor persisted in his application, but the commissioners determined not to reduce the price of admission. Accordingly the Emperor took to strategy. A battalion of soldiers is required to guard the Exhibition, and the Emperor gave orders that the battalion told off for this duty was to be changed every day. So the soldiers saw the Exhibition for nothing!

**DR. CHAPMAN'S TREATMENT OF DIARRHŒA.**—The *Medical Times and Gazette* contains an article by Mr. J. Waring Curran, a surgeon, who says that during the latter part of August and the beginning of September an epidemic of diarrhœa, with convulsions, and confined to children, prevailed in the neighbourhood of Bexhill. The treatment of seven of the cases comprised the application of cold along the spine, and its results are illustrative of the beneficial effects of the therapeutical method recommended by Dr. Chapman in his practical and exhaustive treatises on the subject. After giving a history of the cases, Mr. Curran says:—"The beneficial effects rapidly produced by the cold, and the results happily obtained in my treatment of the foregoing cases, have convinced me of the great practical importance of Dr. Chapman's teachings, and constitute indisputable proofs that cold applied as he recommends exerts a great remedial power; it not only arrests convulsions with surprising rapidity, but exercises a sedative and specifically curative influence over a disease extremely harassing to both physicians and relatives, and not seldom terribly destructive, especially when it attacks children. Furthermore, I believe that it, unobscured by prejudice, the profession were to use the spinal ice-bag more generally, and were to apply it judiciously, there is no member of that body who will not recognise its value, and who, appreciating its efficacy as a remedy for spasmodic affections depending on spinal irritation, will not have cause to feel grateful to the eminent physician who has contributed so liberally as he has done to the science of therapeutics."

**DR. GUTHRIE ON FRESH AIR, AND SLEEPING IN CHURCH.**—At a recent meeting in Scotland, in connection with the re-opening of a school, Dr. Guthrie made an amusing speech, in the course of which he alluded to the importance of fresh air, and the relationship of bad ventilation to drowsiness in church. He said—"I remember that in my native city of Brechin, Lady Carnegie, who set up a school in the tenements, asked one of the little girls attending it what was the effect of opening a window. [Here one of the windows of the room was suddenly drawn down amid laughter and applause.] Her ladyship supposed the little girl would answer that it let in the fresh air, but it was not so. Her answer was this—and we may have a proof of it immediately—it let's in the cold." [Laughter.] But though that may be quite true, I am a very great advocate of fresh air being admitted into schools and houses. I sleep with my bedroom windows open every night. Some people might think that that would kill them, but it is well you should know that foul air is as bad for the health as foul meat—for air is just food for the lungs—and one reason why you see so many people going to sleep in a church is not because they have had a bad preacher or a bad sermon, but because they have had bad air. [Laughter.] I remember I was once present in a congregation in the town of Thurso, which contained as many as 1,200 people; and perhaps you will hardly believe me when I tell you that on that occasion I saw what I never saw before, and what I am sure you never saw, and what I hope I shall never see again—I saw six hundred people asleep! [Laughter.] Six hundred people asleep! [Renewed laughter.] I happened at the time to be living with Sir George Sinclair, a very excellent gentleman who resides in the immediate neighbourhood of that town. I told him what I had seen in the church. "Oh," said he, "that is nothing to what I have seen myself; I have seen in almost every pew, the whole people asleep—with only here and there an exception." [Laughter.] Now, what was the cause of that? It was no fault on the part of the preacher; for the minister, Mr. Taylor, is an excellent preacher; and excellent people the congregation generally are; but I told them, in addressing a meeting some days after, every man might as well have gone into an apothecary's shop before he went to church and taken a dose of laudanum to set him to sleep—I say they might as well have done that as breathe the kind of air with which the church was filled. Now, I wish you to take care that you get plenty of fresh air, which is so essential to good health. [Applause.]

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

Consols are now at 94½ to 94¼ for money and account. The Italian difficulty acts unfavourably upon their quotations.

The demand for money at the Bank keeps very quiet, and in the open market there has been a very moderate demand. Rates are still quoted at 1½ per cent.

The liabilities of the Royal Bank of Liverpool amount

not to 4,000,000L, as at first stated, but only to 1,650,000L.

The last return of the Bank of England shows another reduction in the stock of bullion to the amount of 474,796.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 57, for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 23.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£36,682,565	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	21,682,565
	£36,682,565		£36,682,565

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity)	£13,891,203
Reserve	8,069,623	Other Securities	14,807,124
Public Deposits	4,407,785	Notes	11,917,810
Other Deposits	20,075,186	Gold & Silver Coin	1,104,001
Seven Day and other Bills	614,044		
	£42,719,638		£42,719,638

Oct. 24, 1867.

FRANK MAY, Deputy Chief Cashier.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—FEAR NOT!—Though surrounded by circumstances disadvantageous to health, these remedies, if properly applied, will cut short fevers, influenza, inflammation, diphtheria, and of other complaints which are always lurking about to seize on the weak, forlorn, and unwary. The superiority of Holloway's medicines has been so fully and widely proved for subduing diseases, that it is only necessary to ask the afflicted to give them a trial; and, if the instructions followed around them be followed, no disappointment will ever ensue, or dangerous consequences result. In hoarseness and ulcerated sore throat, the Ointment should frequently be rubbed on the neck and top of the chest; it will arrest the increasing inflammation, allay disquietude, and gradually cure.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTH.

**CLARKSON.**—October 28, at Market Harborough, the wife of the Rev. William Clarkson, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

**BURR-WATKINS.**—October 14, at Arley Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. S. Hebditch. Mr. John Edward Burr, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Watkins, of Kingsland-road, St. Philip's, Bristol.

**CLEATON-STONE.**—October 14, at Hare-court Congregational Chapel, Canonbury, London, by the Rev. Robert Ashton, William Cleaton, Esq., of Manchester, to Marianne Stone, youngest daughter of the late John Stone, Esq., of The Elm, Clay Hill, Enfield, Middlesex.

**BUCKLER-SMYTHERS.**—October 17, at Nodehill Chapel, Newport, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. G. J. Proctor, Mr. William Stafford Buckler, of Winchester, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Smythers, of Trafalgar-road, Newport, Isle of Wight.

**LEGG-LEGGE.**—October 17, at the Independent chapel, Highworth, by the Rev. J. E. Judson, Mr. Thomas Legg, of Blonden, to Jane, only daughter of Mr. Stopford Legge, of Highworth.

**BURN-CHIVERS.**—October 19, at the Congregational church, Surbiton, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster, Robert, eldest son of Mr. Robert Burn, of Wexham, to Mary Elizabeth Chivers, niece of Mr. Henry Bidgood, of Surbiton-hill.

**WILLOUGHBY-BATTS.**—October 19, at the Independent chapel, Highworth, by the Rev. J. E. Judson, Mr. Frederic Willoughby, engineer, of Highworth, to Sarah Jane, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Batts, of Highworth.

**LOTHAM-BOOTH.**—October 22, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. James Lotham, to Miss Jane Booth, both of that town.

**SAUNDERS-DAVIDSON.**—October 22, at Park Chapel, Hornsey, by the Rev. John Corbin, John Henry, son of Charles Saunders, Esq., of Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick, to Harriet Davidson, niece of Orlando Vidler, Esq., Hillside House, Muswell-hill.

**DAVIDSON-YOUNG.**—October 22, at Union Chapel, Newcastle, by the Rev. H. Angus, Mr. W. Davidson, of Newcastle, to Harriet, daughter of the late Mr. J. Young, of Alnwick.

**JONES-LEWIS.**—October 22, at Stow-hill English Baptist Chapel, Newport, Monmouthshire, by the Rev. J. Williams, Mr. William Jones, jun., Abercrombie, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr. David Lewis, Nusswg-farm, Abercrombie.

**PATTISON-ADAMS.**—October 23, at Graham-street Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. Charles Vince, Ernest Pattison, Esq., of Leicester, son of S. R. Pattison, Esq., of London, to Annie Botwell, eldest daughter of Thomas Adams, Esq., of The Ivy, Edgbaston.

**BULL-OSBORN.**—October 23, at Hallfield Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. Makepeace, Francis Deaux, second son of William Bateman Bull, Esq., of Newport Pagnell, Bucks, to Maria Turner, youngest daughter of George Osborn, Esq., of Bolton Lodge, Bolton, Yorkshire.

**DUCKITT-SUTCLIFFE.**—October 23, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. G. Miall, Charles Atkinson, eldest son of William Duckitt, Esq., Bradford, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Sutcliffe, Esq., Spring Bank, Manningham.

**JACKSON-PRATT.**—October 24, at Bristol, by the Rev. William Pratt Joseph, eldest son of Addis Jackson, Esq., of Orpington, Kent, to Catherine Adey, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Adey Pratt, of Bristol.

**FREEMAN-LOTT.**—October 24, at East Bergholt Church, by the Rev. W. Woolley, Alfred C. Freeman, fourth son of Mr. W. Freeman, Maldon, Essex, to Fanny Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. John Lott, of Valley Farm, East Bergholt, Suffolk.

### DEATHS.

**LIEDER.**—October 11, at the Mission House, Cairo, Egypt, after a short illness, Alice, relict of the Rev. Rudolph Liedert.

**MARCH.**—October 18, at 2, Vectis-terrace, Southampton, Charles, the younger son of the Rev. Septimus March, B.A., aged eight months.

**SUTHERLAND.**—October 18, at Gibraltar aged fifty-six, the Rev. Andrew Sutherland, twelve years Presbyterian minister of the Free Church of Scotland at that place.

**SOUTH.**—October 19, at the Observatory, Campden-hill, Kensington, Sir James South, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., aged eighty-two.

**GAINSBOROUGH.**—October 22, at Exton House, Oakham, the Countess of Gainsborough.

**HILL.**—October 23, at Sheffield, after a long and painful illness, borne with remarkable Christian resignation, James Hill, aged sixty-seven. He was one of the deacons of Mount Zion Independent Chapel, Sheffield, for many years.

**HOWAT.**—October 23, at Bridge Hall, Enfield, the residence of her son, Mr. John B. Howat, Eliza Howat, in her seventy-first year.

**PACKE.**—October 25, aged seventy-five, at Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, Mr. J. E. W. Packe, who has for more than thirty

years represented the southern division of Leicestershire in Parliament.

**WARMINGTON.**—October 29, aged fifty-two, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. Warmington.

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, October 28.

On Friday last the temporary dulness which had checked the grain trade for some days past began to disappear, and since then a large amount of business has been done, but chiefly in floating cargoes. At this day's market the supply of English wheat was small, and realised an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter from the rates of this day se'nnight. A fair business was also transacted in foreign at a similar improvement, thereby recovering the recent decline in value. Malting barley 1s. per quarter cheaper. Grinding sorts quiet. Beans and peas each firm. There is a good arrival of foreign oats for the past week, which met a steady demand to-day at 6d. per quarter over the current rates of Monday last.

### CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.	PEAS—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Essex and Kent, red, old	57 to 67		Grey	37 to 39	
Ditto new	52 to 64		Maple	39 to 42	
White, old	58 to 71		White	40 to 44	
" new	58 to 67		Boilers	40 to 44	
Foreign red	55 to 65		Foreign, white	39 to 43	
" white	57 to 73				
<b>BARLEY—</b>			<b>RYE</b>	32 to 34	
English malting	59 to 60		<b>OATS—</b>		
Chevalier	50 to 56		English feed	23 to 30	
Distilling	40 to 45		" potatoes	28 to 35	
Foreign	30 to 44		Scotch feed	24 to 31	
<b>MALT—</b>			" potatoes	29 to 35	
Pale	72 to 78		Irish black	21 to 24	
Chevalier	78 to 80		" white	22 to 30	
Brown	58 to 63		Foreign feed	21 to 27	
<b>BRANDS—</b>			<b>FLOUR—</b>		
Ticks	41 to 44		Town made	52 to 57	
Harrow	41 to 44		Country Marks	43 to 46	
Small	43 to 48		Norfolk & Suffolk	43 to 45	
Egyptian	—				

**BREAD.**—LONDON, Saturday, October 19.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 10½d.; household ditto, 7½d. to 9½d.

### METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

**MONDAY, October 28.**—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 12,398 head. In the corresponding week in 1866 we received 15,023; in 1865, 22,946; in 1864, 15,032; in 1863, 13,625; in 1862, 10,421; in 1861, 11,423; and in 1860, 8,599 head. Our market was seasonably well supplied with foreign stock to-day, which changed hands steadily, at full quotations, to a slight advance. Fresh up from our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts were less extensive than on this day se'nnight, but their general quality was tolerably good. For nearly all breeds the demand ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8 lbs. The top figure was 5s. per 8 lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 1,700 short-horns, &c.; from other parts of England, 570 various breeds; and from Ireland, 230 oxen, cows, &c. The condition of the latter portion of the supply was very inferior. The supply of English sheep was very moderate, both as regards number and quality. On the whole there was a fair average business doing in all breeds, at an improvement in value of 2d. per 8 lbs. The best Downs and half-breeds changed hands at from 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs. The sale for calves was steady at about last week's currency, viz. from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lbs. The supply was very moderate. We were well supplied with pigs, which met a fair inquiry at previous quotations.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	3	4 to 6	Prime Southdown	4	8 to 10
Second quality	3	4 0	Lambs	0	0 0
Prime large oxen.	4	2 6	Lge. coarse calves	4	4 8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8 5 0	Prime small	4	10 5 4
Coarse inf. sheep.	4	8 6	Large hogs	3	4 3 8
Second quality	3	4 0	Neatam. porkers.	3	10 4 2
Pr. coarse woolled	4	2 6			

Quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each. Snorkling Calves, 22s. to 26s.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, October 28.

The supplies of both town and country-killed meat being less extensive, the demand has become steady, and prices were well supported. Last week's imports into London were 314 packages from Rotterdam, and 14 ditto from Hamburg.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	2	3	4	Inf. mutton	3	2	3	6
Middling ditto	3	6	3	8	Middling ditto	3	8	4	2
Prime large do.	3	10	4	2	Prime ditto	4	4	4	6
Do. small do.	4	4	4	6	Veal	3	8	4	6
Large pork	3	2	3	8	Lamb	0	4	0	0
Small pork	3	10	4	4					

**BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, October 28.**—Our market continues firm, with a fair demand. An active trade prevailed during the early part of the week, owing to the increased stock on offer, and choice samples were readily taken up at late rates. The Continental markets are reported very firm, and forward contracts for London have been effected in many instances at an advance of 5s. per cwt. New York advices to the 15th inst. report an extremely firm market, with a tendency to advance in choice samples. Mid and East Kent, 8s. 6s. to 11s.; Weald of Kent, 7s. 10s. to 9s. 10s.; Sussex, 7s. 10s. to 9s.; Farnham, 8s. 10s. to 12s.; Bavarian, 7s. to 9s. 9s.; Belgians 6s. 12s. to 6s. 10s.; yearlings, 6s. 10s. to 8s. 8s. The import of foreign hops into London last week consisted of 1,132 bales from Antwerp, 210 from Bremen, 433 from Boulogne, 395 from Calais, 1,821 from Dunkirk, 77 bags 889 bales from Hamburg, 20 bales from New York, 130 bales 25 pockets from Ostend, 950 bales from Rotterdam, and 26 bales from St. Petersburg.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 28.

Business is moderately brisk, and the best descriptions of produce maintain last week's prices. Peas and apples comprise the usual varieties now in season. Imports this week consist, among other things, of prickly pears, of which there are large arrivals; and chestnuts are also now making their appearance. Hamburg grapes are still good. Oporto onions, large and fine, realize from 12s. to 15s. per large case. Peas of the Ne Plus Ultra, Veitch's perfection, and first-crop varieties may still be had. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, fuchsias, pelargoniums, balsams, asters, mignonette, and roses.

**PROVISIONS, Monday, Oct. 28.**—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 5,847 arkins butter, and 2,624 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 23,355 casks, &c., butter, and 1,685 bales bacon. In Irish butter we had but little doing last week, prices the turn in favour of buyers. Foreign of some sorts declined considerably, Dutch to 98s. Bacon is lower 2s per cwt. for Irish, and 4s. per cwt. for Hamburg; at the reduction the demand was pretty good.



**POTATOES.**—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS. Monday, Oct. 28.—These markets are well supplied with English and foreign potatoes. On the whole the trade has ruled steady at our quotations. Last week's import consisted of 4 bags from Ostend, 10 sacks 52 tons from Calais, 83 sacks from Boulogne, 1,369 sacks 583 casks 1,928 bags from Dunkirk, 75 tons from Le Vivier, 6 bags 3 casks 112 baskets from Rotterdam, 275 tons from Rouen, 4 bags from Bremen, 80 tons from Dieppe, 35 bags 1 case from Hamburg, 75 tons from Havre, 81 tons from Honfleur, and 3 bags from Amsterdam. Regents, 100s. to 140s. per ton; flukes, 110s. to 140s.; rocks, 95s. to 110s.; kidneys, 100s. to 120s.

**SEED.**—Monday, Oct. 28.—Fine red cloverseed continues to be held with firmness, and there are buyers of such at fair prices. White cloverseed was quite as dear, and more inquired after. White mustardseed was held at full rates, with a limited supply. Canaryseed was scarce, and very dear. Winter tares were easier to buy; a fair quantity still offering, and some will no doubt be left over.

**WOOL.** Monday, Oct. 28.—We have again to report a heavy demand for all kinds of English wool, both for home use and export, at barely the late decline in the quotations. The supply on offer is extensive. The next public sales of colonial wool will be commenced about the 14th of November. The arrivals to date are 70,000 bales.

**OIL.** Monday, Oct. 28.—In linseed oil, sales have progressed slowly, and to effect sales lower rates have been accepted. Rape oil has met with less attention, at drooping prices. For olive oils there has been a limited demand. Coconut oil has met a slow sale, on easier terms. For palm oil less money has been accepted.

**TALLOW.** Monday, Oct. 28.—The market is steady, at 44s. 3d. per cwt. for P.Y.O. on the spot. Town tallow, 44s. net cash.

**COAL.** Monday, Oct. 28.—Huttons 22s. 6d., Haswell 22s. 6d., O. Hartlepool 21s. 6d., Caradoc 21s. 9d., Edin. Mains 20s. 6d., Hartlepool 21s. 9d., Kellie 20s. 9d., Brancepeth Cannell 18s. 6d., Lambtons 22s. Market steady at last day's rates. 54 fresh ships, 10 left; total, 64: 50 ships at sea.

### Advertisements.

## PARTRIDGE AND COOPER

(Late PARTRIDGE and COZENS),  
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.

192, FLEET-STREET (Corner of Chancery-lane).

Carriage Paid to the Country on Orders exceeding 20s

NOTE PAPER, Cream or Blue, 3s. 4s. 5s., and 6s. per ream.

TINTED LINED NOTE (Five Colours), for Home or Foreign Correspondence, 5 quires for 1s. 6d., or 5s. 6d. per ream. Envelopes to match, 1s. per 100.

ENVELOPES, Cream or Blue, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d. per thousand.

THE TEMPLE ENVELOPE, high inner flap, 1s. per 100, or 9s. 6d. per 1,000.

CHEAP ENVELOPES for CIRCULARS, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per 1,000.

STRAW PAPER—Improved quality, 2s. and 2s. 6d. per ream.

FOOLSCAP, Hand-made Outsides, 8s. 6d. per ream.

BLACK-BORDERED NOTE, 4s. 0d. and 5s. 6d. per ream.

BLACK-BORDERED ENVELOPES, 1s. per 100—Super-thick quality.

COLOURED STAMPING (Relief) reduced to 1s. per 100. Polished Steel Crest Dies engraved from 5s. Monograms, two letters, from 5s.; three letters, from 7s. Business or Address Labels from 3s.

SERMON PAPER, plain 4s. per ream; Ruled ditto, 4s. 6d.

SCHOOL STATIONERY supplied on the most liberal terms. GOOD COPY BOOKS, superfine cream paper, 40 pages, 2s. per dozen. Universal System do., with engraved head lines, 1s. 4d. and 2s. 9d. per doz.

Illustrated Price List of Inkstands, Stationery Cabinets, Postage Scales, Writing Cases, Portrait Albums, &c., post free. (ESTABLISHED 1841.)

## T. T. T.—HOUSEHOLD TEA COMPANY,

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN LONDON,

Supply Private Families and Hotels with the BEST TEAS.

GOOD STRONG CONGOU Tea only 2s. per lb. Sent to any part of the kingdom for Post-office order for the value.

153, Cannon-street, near London-bridge and the South-Eastern Railway Station in Cannon-street.

## T. T. T.—HOUSEHOLD TEA COMPANY,

153 Cannon-street, City.

Their fine STRONG CONGOU, at 2s. 6d. per lb., is a superior Household Tea for general use.

CLARANCE and CO., Managers.

## CAPTAIN WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLE,

CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE.

Curry Powder, and Curry Sauce, may be obtained retail in all parts of the world, and wholesale of

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho-square, London.

## UNFAILING CURES of CONSUMPTION,

COUGHS, and COLDS, ASTHMA, and DISEASES of the CHEST and LUNGS, are effected by Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.—Mr. Ward, bookseller, Market-place, Hackmondwike, writes (this week), October 21, 1867: "Dr. Locock's Wafers continue to increase in public estimation, notwithstanding the number of rivals they have brought into the field." To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice, and have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

## SPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, and INFLUENZA are speedily cured by the use of

SPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR.

To Invalids, whose ailments are increased in frosty and foggy weather, SPENCER'S ELIXIR is a never-failing source of comfort and ease from suffering; enabling them to breathe with freedom during the keenest frost and thickest fog. May be had of all Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom, in bottles 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

**COOPER COOPER and CO.** beg to intimate that they are now SELLING TEA of this year's growth, 1867-8. This is the first picking (the May picking of the present year), and it unquestionably the finest tea the world produces—50, King William-street, London-bridge, and 63, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

**COOPER COOPER and CO.,** 50, King William-street, London-bridge, and 63, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., have determined to furnish a complete and satisfactory answer to the universal question, "Where can we get really good tea?" The recent reductions in the duty, coupled with an enormous increase in the imports, have made tea so cheap that the choicest black tea the world produces can be sold to the public at a price which is so low as to render the sale of inferior qualities unnecessary. When the best black tea can be bought at three shillings a pound, it does seem unwise to buy poor, watery, tasteless tea at a few pence a pound less money. Cooper, Cooper, and Co. have therefore resolved to avoid all second or third class teas, and to confine their business to high-class tea alone. It is well known that all high-class teas are those which are gathered in early spring, when the leaves are bursting with succulence: these are first-crop teas, full flavoured, rich, and juicy; whereas low price teas are gathered, or rather raked, from under the trees in autumn, when the leaves are withered, dry, and sapless. The difference between first-crop teas and inferior descriptions is something marvellous when tasted side by side—the one brisk, pungent, and juicy; the other stale, flat, and insipid. There is a great difference even in first-crop teas, some chops possessing much more strength and a finer flavour than others. There are also several varieties, the most esteemed being Souchong, Moning, and Kyshow Congous. These three classes, when really fine, are beyond compare the best of all teas; and of these three Kyshow stands pre-eminent as a prince among teas. Now, it must not for one moment be assumed that the tea ordinarily sold bearing those titles are these teas, pure and simple in their integrity. A small portion of some of them is sometimes used in the manufacture of that incongruous mixture which is so frequently recommended by the unskilled and inexperienced dealer; but we venture to assert that pure unmixed tea can with difficulty be obtained even by those to whom price is no object. In fact, indiscriminate mixing of tea destroys those fine and subtle qualities which distinguish one growth from another, and it would not be more unwise to spoil vintages of choice wines by blending them together haphazard, and thus bringing the combination down to a dead level of mediocrity, than it is to ruin all distinctness of character by a heterogeneous confusion of qualities in tea; but as Cooper, Cooper, and Co. sell no other article of any description, they are enabled to keep in stock every variety that is at all esteemed by connoisseurs, and to sell them in their integrity as imported from China.

Cooper, Cooper, and Co. claim for their system of business another feature, viz., that there can be no mistake in the price or quality of any teas bearing their name on the wrapper or parcel, as they pledge themselves to sell first-crop tea only at their warehouse.

There are eight classes of superior black tea, each of these Cooper, Cooper, and Co. will sell pure and unmixed at one uniform price of three shillings a pound, and there is no better black tea. There are five classes of superior green tea; each of these Cooper, Cooper, and Co. will sell pure and unmixed at one uniform price of four shillings a pound, and there is no better green tea.

### LIST OF CHOICE TEAS—BLACK.

1. The finest Lapsang Souchong, 3s. a lb. This tea is exquisitely delicate in flavour, silky on the palate, and one of the finest teas ever imported into England.

2. The finest Moning Congou, 3s. a lb. This ripe, lemon-melon flavoured tea, abounding in strength and quality.

3. The finest Kyshow Congou (the prince of teas), 3s. a lb. This is brisk, rich, true P. koe Souchong-flavoured tea, perfect in strength, perfect in quality, beautifully manipulated, full of flower; a tea to sip, to dwell upon, to turn over on the palate as an alderman does his turtle; suitable for the drawing-room, the boudoir, the cottage, the palace, the tolling millions as well as the upper ten thousand; the former cannot drink a more economical tea, the latter, with all their wealth, cannot buy better tea.

4. The finest Assam Congou, 3s. a lb. This is very strong tea, of Indian growth, draws a deep red liquor, is very pungent, a little coarse, but drinks full in the mouth. It is quite a distinct class of tea, rather peculiar, and not appreciated by all; in fact, to like it requires an acquired taste.

5. The finest Oolong, 3s. a pound. This is high burnt, very pungent tea, and is an especial favourite with the tea-drinking public in America, among whom it is more esteemed than in England; in fact, the Americans drink hardly any other tea. It draws a pale liquor, and resembles green tea in many respects.

6. The finest Canton scented Pekoe, 3s. a lb. This is a fine, wiry leaf, strongly scented tea, of peculiar piquancy and sharpness of flavour, and is frequently used to fetch up the flavour of second-class teas. It is more frequently used as a curiosity, and as an experiment than by the tea-drinking public; it is, in fact, a fancy tea.

7. The finest Foo Chow scented Pekoe, 3s. a lb. This is a small, closely twisted leaf, scented with jasmine flower. When infused, it exhales a rich and fragrant perfume, which is perhaps less grateful to the palate than to the other senses.

8. The finest scented Caper, 3s. a lb. This is a small, shotty leaf, very compact and heavy, drinks very brisk and pungent. It is rather a p. beian tea, but is occasionally tried by diligent seekers after excellence, who at last settle down to the "Princely Kyshow."

No other price for black tea.

### LIST OF FINE GREEN TEAS.

9. The finest Moyune Hyson, 4s. a lb. This tea is delicately fine. Its flavour resembles that of the cowslip, and the colour of the infusion is marvellously like cowslip wine. It possesses the finest flavour of all green teas. It is principally consumed in Russia.

10. The finest Young Hyson, 4s. a lb. This is a small, compact leaf, and the really fine (such as Cooper Cooper and Co. sell) is exceedingly strong, and of a very fine almond flavour.

11. The finest Moyune Gunpowder, 4s. a lb. This tea is much esteemed in England. It is a brisk, high-burnt flavour, shotty in leaf, and heavy; it is not so fine or so pure in flavour as Hyson, but its great strength renders it a favourite with many.

12. The finest Ping Suey Gunpowder, 4s. a lb. This is very small in the leaf, very handsome and compact, resembles pin heads, but is not so pungent in liquor as Moyune Gunpowder.

13. The finest Imperial, 4s. a lb. This is a large knotty leaf tea, very strong, but not much in flavour; but when really fine is sought after by the curious.

No other price for green tea.

There are other classes of tea, but these are the choicest and best. Cooper, Cooper, and Co. recommend consumers to try the first four on the list—Souchong, Moning, Kyshow, and Assam. By having a small parcel of each of these they will be enabled to judge for themselves and select the flavour suitable to their taste, and then by sending for the one approved of by number, they may always rely upon having exactly the same character of tea.

Cooper, Cooper, and Co. sell any quantity, from a quarter of a pound upwards. They have original packages of all these teas—the black in chests of about ninety pounds; in half-chests, about forty pounds; and catty boxes, holding about twenty pounds each. These are lined with lead, and will keep the tea good and fresh for a very long period. Cooper, Cooper, and Co.'s prices are for net cash only, without discount.

Cooper, Cooper, and Co., in offering teas at these prices, must rely for success on a very large amount of public support. They charge only a small commission on the prices actually paid to the importers, and rely on their thorough knowledge of the trade to select such teas only as the public will approve

of; and they rely on the appreciation of the public to support their endeavours. Cooper, Cooper, and Co. will charge threepence a package (of any size) for delivering their teas within five miles of the Royal Exchange, or at any of the railway stations in London, thus putting all on an equality, those who send for their tea and those who require it sent.

As Cooper, Cooper, and Co.'s prices are net at their warehouses, this system of charging for delivery cannot fail to approve itself to the public. If teas in small parcels can be delivered free at any distance there must be a proportionate profit charged for it, and this is charged on all the tea sold. Cooper, Cooper, and Co. make one uniform charge for delivery, as the expense to them is the same in delivering a small parcel of tea as a large one.

Cooper, Cooper, and Co. forward their teas to all parts of the world on receipt of Post-office orders or bankers' drafts for the amount, including threepence for delivery at the railway station; but Cooper, Cooper, and Co. do not pay railway carriage. As their prices are fully ninepence a pound under the prices usually charged for teas of a lower character, the item of railway carriage cannot be of importance to those living in the country.

Cheques to be crossed, "National Provincial Bank of England."

## FRANKS, SON, & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS,

40, QUEEN-STREET, CANNON-STREET WEST, E.C.

### "STANDARD TEAS"

(STRONGLY RECOMMENDED)

Composed of a choice selection of teas to combine strength and flavour.

No. 1 Black, at 3s. 10d. No. 1 Mixed, Green and Black, at 3s. 10d.  
,, 2 Black, at 3s. 2d. ,, 2 ditto, at 3s. 2d.

Supplied in 6lb. and 12lb. Canisters. The prices include Canisters and Carriage paid. Small Tasting Samples supplied gratuitously carriage paid. TERMS—Cash.

## KITTO'S CYCLO.

OF

## BIBLICAL

## LITERATURE.

3 Vols., £4 4s. Single Vols., 28s.

EDINBURGH: A. & C. BLACK.

### CHEAP RE-ISSUE OF

## LECTURES by the REV. HUGH STOWELL BROWN.

VOLS. I to IV., in paper covers, price 10d. each.  
VOLS. I and II., in one vol., cloth, 2s.  
VOLS. III. and IV., in one vol., cloth, 2s.  
VOLS. I. to IV., containing Fifty-two Lectures, in one vol., cloth, price 3s. 6d.

"They contain some very startling statements and some powerful appeals to the reason and conscience."—*The Christian World*.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Now ready, extra cloth, price 2s. 6d.,

## OUR ETERNAL HOMES.

Fourth Edition.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row E.C.

Second Edition, limp cloth, price 1s.,

## SYSTEMATIC MEMORY; or, How to Make a Bad Memory Good, and a Good Memory Better.

By T. MACLAREN.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Price 3d.,

## THE BOOK of EASY ANTHEMS, &c., for

Classes, Schools, and Families.

CONTENTS.—Jerusalem, my Glorious Home—How Beautiful upon the Mountains—The Evergreen Shore—The Earth is the Lord's—Lord of all Power and Might—A Light in the Window. All easily arranged for Four Voices.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

## PENNY PART MUSIC.—Price One Penny

each, arranged for Four Voices, with Pianoforte Accompaniment. Home, Sweet Home—The Men of Harlech—The Blue Bells of Scotland—The Last Rose of Summer—The Minstrel Boy—Come where my Love lies Dreaming—The Ash Grove—Vital Spark—How Beautiful upon the Mountains, &c., &c.

Lists post free on application. The Trade and Choral Societies supplied on liberal terms.

F. Pitman, Cheap Music Warehouse, 20, Paternoster-row.

## HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE.

597th Edition: 70 large folio pages, 4s. "The great popularity of the 'Modern Instructions for the Pianoforte' admits of an easy explanation. Hamilton was eminently qualified for the compilation of such a work, not only from his varied acquirements, large resources, and accurate knowledge, but still more from the logical method which prevailed in all he did. His mature judgment always truly dictated what exactly, according to the pupil's previous knowledge, ought to be said, and his large didactic experience and tact in elucidation always suggested the best method of saying it. Hence his name has (as it has been observed) found a place beside those of Mrs. Barbauld, Lindley Murray, Plunkett, Chambers, and the very few others who have won a lasting reputation by contributing to the supply of the intellectual needs of children."—See notice of Mr. Hamilton and his Works, *vide Globe*, Sept. 5.

Order of all Music-sellers and Booksellers.—London: Robert Cook and Co., New Burlington-street, W., Publishers to the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor Napoleon III.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED on 2d. BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.



## REV. DR. RALEIGH'S WORKS.

I.  
QUIET RESTING PLACES.

Fifth Edition, crown 8vo, price 7s. 6d.

II.  
THE STORY OF JONAH.

Crown 8vo, price 6s.

Edinburgh: A. and C. Black, and all Booksellers.

## WEEKLY ISSUE OF TRACTS.

A New Tract is in course of publication every Wednesday in the Year by the Religious Tract Society. The Series is entitled,

"EVERY WEEK."

Each tract consists of four pages, neatly printed, with illustrations or ornamental headings, price 1s. per hundred to non-subscribers.

These Tracts are admirably suited for systematic or occasional distribution, among all classes. For the convenience of purchasers a monthly supply may be had in advance. They may be obtained of any Bookseller.

Depositories, 55, Paternoster-row; 65, St. Paul's Church-yard; and 104, Piccadilly. Brighton Depository, 51, Western-road.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,  
NOVEMBER 1, 1867.

## POCKET BOOKS and ALMANACKS for 1868.

THE SCRIPTURE POCKET-BOOK; containing an Almanack, Texts for every Day in the Year, Glees, Songs in Free and Easy, and a variety of Useful Information. Coloured Engraving. 1s. 6d. roan tack.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S POCKET-BOOK: containing an Almanack, Daily Texts, Free and Poetical Selections, and Useful Information. Coloured Engraving. 1s. 6d. roan tack.

THE SHEET ALMANACK. With Engravings. One Penny.

THE TRACT SOCIETY'S PENNY ALMANACK. In a neat book. One Penny.

THE POCKET-BOOK ALMANACK. Illustrated with ruled paper, gilt edges. Twopence.

THE CONVICTED THIEF. First Series. No. 241. 2s. per 100.

THE LAST WISH; or, I want to see Father again. Narrative Series. No. 1150. 3s. per 100.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK, Bart. Biographical Series. No. 1011. 6s. per 100.

A MISTAKE OVERRULED. Book Tract. No. 12. In a neat cover. 6s. per 100.

MEMOIRALS OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS. By the Rev. C. B. TAYLER, M.A. New and Revised Edition. Numerous fine Engravings. 7s. 6d., handsomely bound in cloth.

LUDOVIC; or, The Boy's Victory. By the Author of "The Awdries and their Friends," "The Artist's Son," &amp;c. Engravings. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. cloth boards; 3s. 6d. extra boards, gilt edges.

MAURICE GUILDFORD; or, The Trials of a Small Boy. Small royal. Engravings. 1s. cloth boards; 1s. 6d. extra boards, gilt edges.

PILGRIM STREET. A Story of Manchester Life. By the Author of "Fern's Hollow," "Jessica's First Prayer," &amp;c. Fcap. 8vo. Engravings. 2s. cloth boards; 3s. 6d. extra boards, gilt edges.

THE MIRAGE OF LIFE. Fine Edition. With Illustrations by Tenniel. Royal 16mo. 4s. 6d. cloth boards.

GLAD TIDINGS; or, Sketches of Missionary enterprises. A Packet of Twelve Cards, beautifully printed in colours, with descriptive Letter-press. 1s. per packet.

NEW SERIES OF THREEPENNY BOOKS. With Coloured Frontispieces. 3d. in handsome embossed gold cover; 6d. in limp cloth, gilt edges.

43. The Little Story Book.

44. Old Tales Newly Told.

45. Patience and her Friend.

46. The Crushed Flowers.

47. The White Water Lily.

48. Uncle Reuben's Tales.

The Religious Tract Society, 55, Paternoster-row, and 104, Piccadilly. Sold by the Booksellers.

## NEW WORK.

THE ALPHA and OMEGA; or, God's Eternal Purpose in Relation to Angels—MAN and the EARTH. Edited and with a Preface by FRANCIS DRAKE, F.G.S., F.S.A., &amp;c.

"A remarkable book."—The Rainbow.

"A delightful volume."—Gospel Guide.

London: Elliot Stock, and all booksellers.

In two large volumes, quarto, 2,500 pages, handsomely bound in cloth, of which more than 20,000 copies have been sold.

KITTO'S FAMILY BIBLE, containing Eight Hundred Engravings on Wood. With Copious Original Notes on the History, Geography, Natural History, Literature, and Antiquities of the Sacred Scriptures; and Complete Index to the Notes and Engravings. Enlarged and improved by the Rev. T. R. BIRKS, M.A. PRICE ONE GUINEA.

"A copy presented to any person procuring ten subscribers, and sent carriage free to any station in England. Illustrated Specimen Pages free.

James Sangster and Co., La Belle Sauvage-yard, E.C.

A NEW WORK FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS. One vol., cloth bevelled, 3s., post free, 3s. 4d., or in Twelve Monthly Parts, price 3d., New Testament Series.

THE CLASS AND THE DESK. This original work contains 120 prepared Lessons on the Gospel History, with 50 Outlines of Sunday-school Addresses. They are as well adapted to Local Preachers and Heads of Families as to Sunday-school Teachers.

"We do not know a more useful little manual to put into the hands of teachers who are beginning to study their Bible with the view of imparting instruction."—The Freeman.

"In consequence of the demand for the second volume of this work the publishers have pleasure in stating that the Old Testament Series will be ready November 1st, in one vol., cloth bevelled, 3s.; post free, 3s. 4d.

Sangster's, La Belle Sauvage-yard, E.C., and all Booksellers.

## Mudie's Select Library. New Books. See Mudie's Library Circular for November. Postage free on application.

## Mudie's Select Library. Cheap Books. See Mudie's Clearance Catalogue for November. This Catalogue contains more than One Thousand Popular Books, at the lowest current prices, with a Large Selection of Works by the Best Authors, in elegant bindings, for Wedding and Birthday Presents and School Prizes.

## MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,

New Oxford-street. City Office: 4, King-street, Cheapside.

## TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

THE PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' ALMANACK. And Political Annual for 1868. Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged. Ready in November. Price Sixpence.

London: William Freeman, 102, Fleet-street, E.C.

## A. MIALI'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Now ready, 10s. 6d., handsomely bound, gilt or red edges, EXPOSITIONS OF RAPHAEL'S BIBLE. By R. H. SMITH, Author of the "Expositions of the Cartoons of Raphael," &amp;c. Illustrated by Twelve Photographs, printed by Dunmore.

From the Athenæum.—"Some years ago, the writer of these Expositions chose Raphael's Cartoons for a subject of discourse and met deserved success for the little work. He has now done equally wisely for the larger and more diversified theme which is furnished by the Loggia of the Vatican. With regard to the manner in which the author's expositions have been performed, we gladly testify to the intelligent feeling for art which he possesses and exhibits."

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

On Monday night a New Edition, crown 8vo, 8s. 6d., elegantly bound,

EXPOSITIONS OF GREAT PICTURES. Illustrated by Photographs.

Notice of First Edition.—"These great pictures have evidently been most carefully studied by the author, who analyses them thoroughly, and describes them at considerable length in a spirit of earnest and full appreciation of their merits, and with a desire to teach others not merely their value as pictures, but the important sacred truths expressed on the different canvases—truths which can only be read by those who seek for something more than form and colour. The photographic illustrations are taken from nearly engravings, not from the pictures themselves; some of which, from their age and consequent loss of colour, would come out most inefficiently from the camera. These copies, therefore, reflect the originals of a more favourable time than our own."—The Art Journal.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Also, shortly, uniform with Raphael's Bible, a New Edition, price 3s. 6d., cloth elegant,

THE EXPOSITIONS OF THE CARTOONS OF RAPHAEL. By the same Author. Illustrated by Photographs.

Notice of a former Edition.—"The possible publication of such a volume at so low a price is a positive triumph, in its way, over the difficulties of costly and laborious art. The expositions which accompany them are pious and sensible; and this book is one which will retain its interest, and answer any season."—Blackwood's Magazine.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

## Crown 8vo, 3s.,

THE PRIVATE LETTERS OF ST. PAUL and ST. JOHN. By the Rev. SAMUEL COX, of Nottingham.

## NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"In a fresh, natural and practical way, Mr. Cox touches the points brought out in these letters, and prefaces each lecture with a new translation of the epistle on which he discourses. His little book is scholarly and useful. Mr. Cox is, we trust, preparing himself for a more important work in this department of literature."—British Quarterly, July 1867.

"It is refreshing to come upon a little book like this, whose worth stands in inverse relation to its size. In no time of our history as a Christian nation has it been more necessary to cast out the evil spirit by the exorcising presence of the good. Nothing can be more influential in leading people away from an endless disputing about questions that had better be left to settle themselves, than an introduction such as this to one of the 'palace-chambers far apart' in the souls of the first teachers of our faith, where their policy may be found as lofty as their creed. People of different opinions, like rough boys, are given to slamming doors in each other's faces. This little book is a kind of wedge to keep the door of heaven open. Every man of true heart and good judgment will read it with comfort and hope. We trust the writer will meet with such appreciation of his labour as will encourage him to do a similar service in regard to other books of the Bible. There are many who cannot search out for themselves what they will gladly receive when presented by a man who uses the genial results of his own patient inquiry to build up the faith of his neighbour. The book is delightful for its earnestness, large-heartedness, and truth."—Spectator, July 13, 1867.

"A little book which makes no pretension, but has merits rarely to be found in more elaborate treatises, which is marked throughout by a singular power for developing the meaning of the text, which is full of thought, rich and varied in illustration, practical in its spirit, and earnest in its appeals, deserves our highest commendation. Mr. Cox tells us that these singularly beautiful and striking teachings were the substance of week evening lectures in the ordinary course of his ministry. There is no pulpity to which they would not have done honour, and no congregation that might not feel themselves privileged in the enjoyment of a ministry so thoughtful, and yet so many and so hopeful. These discourses are very models of what Scripture exposition ought to be, and were ministers more frequently to treat Scripture in this way, we should no longer have the complaints, now only too frequent, of the dryness and barrenness of sermons."—English Independent.

"The work is especially worthy of careful perusal by ministers and students of theology."—The Morning Star, June.

"A volume in the perusal of which we have been much interested, and which we cordially commend to our readers as the production of a man evidently of no common culture and of great originality of mind."—The Court Circular, July 6, 1867.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Just published, Second Edition, price 6d.,

THE IRISH CHURCH. An Historical and Statistical Review. By HERBERT S. SKRATA.

London: Arthur Miall (for the Liberation Society), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

## STANDARD ESSAYS ON STATE CHURCHES.

The following series of Essays, extracted from the works of the most eminent writers on the subject, is NOW READY for publication, in one volume, price 3s. 6d. They may also be had separately, at the prices affixed:—

1. CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS OF CHRISTIANITY TRIED BY THEIR ONLY AUTHORITATIVE TEST, the WORD OF GOD. By RALPH WARDLAW, D.D. Price 4d.
2. CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS OF RELIGION IMPEACH the INTRINSIC POWER OF the GOSPEL. By the Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A. Price 2d.
3. THE LAW OF CHRIST WITH RESPECT TO CIVIL OBE- DIENCE. By JOHN BROWN, D.D., Edinburgh. Price 9d.
4. THE DUTY OF the MAGISTRATE IN RESPECT TO the CHRISTIAN RELIGION. By J. FYN SMITH, D.D. Price 2d.
5. DISSENT NOT SCHISM. By the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY. Price 2d.
6. THE LAW OF CHRIST FOR MAINTAINING HIS CHURCH. By DAVID YOUNG, D.D., Perth. Price 4d.
7. INFLUENCE OF the UNION OF the CHURCH with the STATE upon CHRISTIAN UNION and the PRO- GRESS OF RELIGION. By the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL. Price 2d.
8. ON the ORIGIN AND EFFECTS OF the ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN ENGLAND. By JONATHAN LYMOND. Price 2d.
9. THE CONSCIENCE OF the STATE. By ALEXANDER VINET. Price 4d.
10. THE PRINCIPLES OF DISSENT, and the DUTIES OF DISSENTERS. By the Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES. Price 4d.
11. CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS INCOMPATIBLE with the RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP. By EDWARD MIALI, Price 2d.
12. AN APPEAL TO DISSENTERS. By the Rev. A. J. MORRIS. Price 2d.

Arthur Miall (for the Liberation Society), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

## GOLD, SILVER, LEAD.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW MAGAZINE. This Day, No. 2, for NOVEMBER, price 1s.,

SAINT PAULS: A New Monthly Magazine of Fiction, Art, and Literature, edited by ANTHONY TROLLOPE, and illustrated by J. E. MIGNAN, R.A.

CONTENTS:—All for Greed. A Novel by the Baroness B. de Bury. Chap. V.—Poor Monsieur Richard's Riches.

"VI.—The Lover.

"VII.—The Viscount's Troubles.

The New Electors.

The Tourist at Home.

Secrets.

The Decay of the Stage.

The Military Armaments of the Five Great Powers.

A Sheffield Workman's Week Excursion to Paris and Back for Seventy Shillings.

About Hunting.

Glass Houses.

Phineas Finn, the Irish Member. By Anthony Trollope.

Chap. V.—Mr. and Mrs. Low.

"VI.—Lord Brentford's Dinner.

"VII.—Mr. and Mrs. Bunce.

London: Virtue and Co., City-road and Ivy-lane.

Now ready, price 2s., or to Subscribers 6s. per annum, post free.

## THE FRIENDS' QUARTERLY EXAMINER.

A Religious, Social, and Miscellaneous Review. Conducted by Members of the Society of Friends. No. IV.—TENTH MONTH, 1867.

CONTENTS.—Public Worship; its Origin and its Modes (Editor)—Simon Peter—The "Stone" (Frederic Taylor)—"The Reign of Law" (F. Seaborn)—A Word in Season (James Boorne)—Life and its Developments (James Blackhouse)—The Sympathy of our Lord (Richard Westlake)—Thoughts on Silent Worship (Sarah S.)—"The Oxford Reformers of 1498" (Thomas Hodgkin, B.A.)—Stray Notes of a Summer Holiday. Part I. ("An Ackworth Scholar")—Facts and Figures (J. B. R.)—Thoughts on Many Themes (Francis Frith)—A Word to our Sisterhood (Louisa Stewart)—A Voice from Southampton. No. 3 (Spectator)—Colloquial Letters. No. 6. (W. Pollard)—Reviews of Books, &amp;c. (Editor).

London: F. Bowyer Kitto, 5, Bishopsgate Without. Ad- vertisements should be sent direct to the Publisher.

Crown 8vo, price 7s. 6d., by the Author of "The Fells of Swarthmoor Hall."

## THE PENNS AND PENNINGTONS OF the 17th CENTURY, in their Domestic and Religious Life.

"This is an attempt to create interest in some of the early leaders of the Society of Friends, by exhibiting a sketch of their domestic and personal history in connection with their public proceedings. Mrs. Webb writes as an admirer, and proceeds in an easy and not unpleasant strain."—Saturday Review.

"Mrs. Webb is interested in preserving or in giving currency to the memorials, not very well known, of the early Quaker families, interesting apostles of the Society of Friends. We believe few biographic records are less known, and few deserve to be better known. Mrs. Webb has put together a volume which will, we think, be read with great interest by many beyond the circle of the Society of Friends."—Eclectic Review.

"The author has done her work well. We see the three men themselves in their own utterances. To all fond of religious biography we commend this volume."—Christian World.

London: F. Bowyer Kitto, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI, at No. 18, Bouverie-street, London; and printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1867.